THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5227 | PORTSMOUTH, N. H. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15 1901. | PRICE 2 CENTS

SURE DIVIDENDS IN

THE COPPER ROCK GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Now selling at 20 cents per share par value $1.00 and NON ASSESSABLE. The price will shortly be ADVANCED to 30 CENTS per share. The property is located 39 Miles Northwest of Denver on the COLORADO, NORTHWESTERN R. R., comprising sixty (60) acres in well established and paying mineral belt. RAILROAD at the property [giving cheapest and best transportation]. Have ABUNDANCE OF WATER for all mining and Milling purposes. TIMBER ENOUGH for the Miner for many years to come.

Shaft is now 250 feet deep and is being sunk to 500 feet level as fast as possible and has been in Ore nearly the entire distance. The Drifts already run have opened up good bodies of both Milling and Smelting Ore, running in values from $1.20 to $118.98 per ton in Gold, Silver and Copper.

Several of the stockholders, who were induced to buy stock by the Officers of the Company, recently visited the property and have given a strong letter endorsing same and all representations as made to them concerning the Enterprise.

Send in your order now before stock advances, as right to raise prices without notice is reserved.

GEO. F. HATHEWAY,

WRITE FOR BOOKLET. 153 Milk Street, Boston

WISE WOMEN

BUY OUR **BUTTER** | CHOOSE OUR **CHEESE**

Sensible savers and particular purchasers have given the 13 establishments under our control a greater prosperity during the last 6 months than ever before, and we shall continue to merit this popularity, if liberal methods and honest goods are appreciated. Our aim is to make fair dealings fashionable and politeness popular.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

THEIR STORES—Boston, Fitchburg, Quincy, Everett, Leominster, Attleboro, Gloucester, Clinton, Nashua, Newburyport, Woburn, Dover.

Never before was so large and varied a stock of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats shown in this market as is now displayed on our tables for this fall season.

The great range of prices ($2.50 to $8.50 for Boys' Suits and $6.50 to $20.00 for Men's Suits and Overcoats offers a choice for all purposes.

FALL UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY AND SHIRTS IN BIG ASSORTMENT.

Henry Peyser & Son.

BRASS CANDLESTICKS!

A.P.WENDELL & CO.,

2 MARKET SQUARE.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS WORK

BY F. A. ROBBINS, 49 ISLINGTON STREET.

Send me a postal and I will call and make estimates. References:—John P. Hart, Rockingham Bank, and F. W. Hartford, 50 Highland St.

A Herald Ad. Will Boom Your Business. Try One

THREE SAVED.

Lifeboat Overturned And Eleven Of Crew Drowned.

Continued Gale On The English Coast Is Severe.

Innumerable Minor Casualties Reported In Its Path.

London, Nov. 14.—The list of today's wrecks by the continued gale is headed by the loss of a lifeboat and eleven lives near Yarmouth Heads. The lifeboat was on its way to the rescue of a distressed vessel, when it was struck by a great wave and capsized. The members of the crew were imprisoned, and only three of them succeeded in making their escape. The Norwegian bark Erratic of Christiansand, has been wrecked in the vicinity of Saltburn, ten miles southeast of Hartlepool, and eight members of her crew have been drowned. Innumerable minor casualties continue to be reported on all the coasts of the United Kingdom, marking the storm as the most disastrous that has occurred in many years. Snow is falling in many parts of the country. An incomplete list of the persons who have lost their lives by drowning during the storm already aggregates over 160. The Russian bark Mercur, from Darien, Oct. 2 has been towed into Holyhead with the loss of her sails.

GALE DID AWFUL WORK

Fifty Vessels Wrecked And Over 180 Lives Lost.

London, Nov. 15.—It is still impossible to estimate with any exactness the total loss of life and property in the protracted gale. Tons of wreckage of unidentified vessels is still being thrown up. Altogether it is known that some fifty vessels have been wrecked along the British coast, and thirty-four of these have been absolute wrecks resulting, it is believed, in the loss of more than 180 lives. The Yarmouth life-boat disaster alone leaves forty-four fatherless children. A winter cold snap has succeeded the gale which subsided yesterday, while a severe blizzard, which is raging over Scandinavia, is expected to strike the shores of Great Britain. Yesterday there was a heavy snow storm in Scotland and a fall of snow generally throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, especially in the hilly districts where several shepherds lost their lives.

PRESIDENT IS AGREEABLE.

Isthmian Canal and Pacific Cable Legislation to Be Pressed in Congress at Earliest Moment.

Washington, Nov. 14.—President Roosevelt, Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the inter-state and foreign commerce committee of the house, and Representative Sherman of New York, a member of the same committee, had a long conference today about Isthmian canal and Pacific cable legislation. As a result of the consultation the congressmen announced that it was their purpose to press legislation on both subjects at the earliest possible moment. The canal bill, which passed the house at the last session, will be reintroduced in substantially the same form in which it was passed last winter. No delay is anticipated in the committee, as the whole subject has been canvassed thoroughly. Colonel Hepburn told the president that the bill undoubtedly would command a large majority in the house. The cable bill will also be practically identical with the one reported from the committee during the last congress. It provides for the laying of the cable by a private corporation under a contract with the postmaster general, with the alternative provision for the building of the cable by the government if no satisfactory contract can be made. It is understood that the president concurred in the proposed programme.

THE JEFFRIES-RUHLIN FIGHT.

It Is Believed That 10,000 People Will Witness It Tonight.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—With the Jeffries-Ruhlin championship battle less than twenty-four hours away, public interest is keyed up to the highest pitch. It is evident at this time that Mechanics pavilion, where the fight is to take place, will be taxed to its utmost capacity. This means that fully 10,000 people will witness the fight. A group of clergymen have been striving all day to induce the officials of the law to stop the mill, but they received no encouragement. They were apprised of the fact that while a state law prohibits prize fighting, a local ordinance counteniances boxing exhibitions held under the auspices of an incorporated club, and that the latter measure precludes any possibility of the city fathers stopping the fight at this juncture, but the police, if they believe the mill to be brutal and therefore beyond the pale of a legitimate exhibition with gloves, may enter the ring and stop the bout after it is started, but not before.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

How the State Stands in Regard to Manufactured Product.

Washington, Nov. 14.—According to a bulletin issued by the census bureau today, the value of the manufactured product in the state of New Hampshire increased thirty-eight per cent in the decade from 1890 to 1900, the aggregate value for the latter date being $118,669,308. The wages paid were $27,629,247, and there were 70,[illegible]10 wage earners. The manufacturing establishments in the state number [illegible]671, and the capital employed is $100,959,661. Since 1850 the population has increased only twenty-nine per cent., but the average number of wage earners has gained 159 per cent. Boots and shoes take the lead among the articles manufactured.

MINE EXPLOSION CAUSES DEATH AND DISASTER.

Bluefields, W. Va., Nov. 14.—Five dead bodies have been taken from the baby mine of the Pocahontas Colliery Company, at Pocahontas, Va. Several other persons are unaccounted for, and twenty-five have been rescued, more or less burned. Several explosions occurred in the mines. It is supposed the mines caught fire from a defective electric light wire. The mine is still burning and clouds of smoke are pouring from its mouth. As soon as possible the mine will be re-entered in hopes of extinguishing the fire. In 1884 Pocahontas experienced a like occurrence in which over a hundred lives were lost.

SNOW STRIKES NEW YORK.

Central Part of the State Visited by a Bad Storm.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The snow storm throughout central New York continues tonight with unabated severity. The country roads are in many places blocked, and high drifts are piling up along the fences. Streams are rising and in many places there are reports of threatened floods. In Syracuse sleighs are running even in the down town streets. Trolley service is demoralized.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Newell C. Rathburn Suspected of Poisoning Charles Goodman.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 14.—Newell C. Rathburn, suspected of killing Charles Goodman, in a hotel here by poison, was positively identified today by an officer and an acquaintance of the prisoner, both from Little Rock, Ark., where he lived for a time. Later Rathburn was arraigned on a charge of murder and was held for the circuit court without bonds.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Forecast for New England: Fair Friday, preceded by snow in the morning in northern Vermont, high westerly winds; Saturday fair.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tone and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Cascarets Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

FATE IS UNKNOWN.

Terrible Ocean Disaster On Nov. 7th, Feared.

Australian Steamship Brings News Of Peculiar Nature.

Big Craft Supposed To Have Burned 1000 Miles Off Coast.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14.—It is feared here that a terrible ocean disaster took place in the eastward track of transatlantic steam craft on the night of Nov. 7, about 1000 miles off the coast of the United States. A large unknown vessel caught fire, and soon afterward was blown to pieces by an explosion. The first news of the disaster was brought to this port by Captain Ferlan of the Australian steamer Etolka, from London. Captain Ferlan reports to his agent: "Between midnight and one a. m., 8th inst., in lat. 41 north, lon. 50 west, saw a large fire about fifty miles to the southward. From its sudden appearance it looked as if an explosion had occurred. Steamed toward it, but it had disappeared before the steamer reached where it had been sighted. It was impossible to identify the vessel, except so far as to determine that she was a large craft. The crew may have taken to the small boats, but the Etolka could find no trace of them. Captain Ferlan thinks the vessel was probably an oil carrier.

OCCUPYING A HUT.

Sofia, Nov. 14.—Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka are now said to be occupying a hut in a village of southern Bulgaria, to which they are closely confined. There is reason to believe that a conference of the secret committee, held at Dubnitza, favored a reduction of the exaggerated ransom demanded, and that as soon as the sum comes within the range of the funds at the disposal of Consul General Dickinson, he is ready to send the proposal. Photographs of Ex-President Saratoff of the Macedonian committee have been circulated among the troops on the Turkish side of the border, in consequence of the belief that he is now with the brigand bands in the vicinity of the frontier.

COLLIER WHITE ABBEY SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 14.—From wreckage seen today, it is supposed that the fifty-nine-ton collier, White Abbey, has been lost and her crew of nine men drowned.

The Excuse

Made by many a man for taking a drink at the bar is that he needs a bracer. He feels weak, his stomach is "out of sorts" and liquor makes him "feel good." The tired man who sits on a pin leaps up with new energy, but no one would say that this energy was evidence of the strength giving power of a pin. So with the energy induced by liquors. They only spur the body on, but do not strengthen it.

Strength is made from food properly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased there is a failure to extract the nutrition from food and the body grows weak. The weak body needs strengthening, not stimulating. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, so that the nutrition of food is perfectly extracted and assimilated and the body nourished into health and strength.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is no other medicine "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and allied organs.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have been of great benefit to me," writes (Prof.) Pleasant A. Oliver, of Viola, Fulton Co., Ark. "Before I used the above mentioned remedies my sleep was not sound; digestion bad, a continual feeling of misery. I now feel like a new man."

● Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and liver.

GEN. WALLACE COMPLAINS.

Wants the Army of the Tennessee to Clear Up the Discussion of the Battle of Shiloh.

The chief incident in the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, which opened at Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 13th, was the reading and discussion of a letter written by General Lew Wallace of Crawfordsville. The letter was read by General Hickenlooper of Cincinnati, corresponding secretary of the society, and was an acknowledgment of the courtesy and kindness of the society in inviting General Wallace to become a member. General Wallace set out that he had been a member of the society, but had severed his membership after the first three or four meetings, since he found in the society many who were unfriendly to him because of the discussion that grew out of the battle at Shiloh. General Wallace said he would become a member if the society would do him justice by appointing a commission to review and report upon his conduct upon the occasion of his march from Crump's Landing to Pittsburg Landing. He offered to pay all expenses connected with the investigation. General Hickenlooper said that the society had never in any way or form voiced the charges of which General Wallace complained. After some discussion, General Russell A. Alger suggested that the letter be acknowledged in a kindly manner, and that the letter itself be not published in the official record. "I think," said President Podge, "we shall have to publish the letter." No further action was taken. On motion of General Williams, the president was directed to appoint a commission of three active members to prepare a memorial on Mother Bickersdyke.

PETITION IS DENIED.

Full Bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court Denies Storti's Plea for Habeas Corpus.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 14.—The full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court today denied the petition brought by Luigi Storti for the writ of habeas corpus for his release from the state prison, where he is held awaiting the execution of the death sentence. This petition was based upon the claim that, under the electrocution statute of 1898, he was given certain vested rights, while awaiting the execution of his sentence, as to the exact manner of his confinement, and as to the right of access to him by certain persons, and that in changing him from a cell in the execution building to a cell in Cherry Hill section of the prison last June, under chapter 526 of the acts of 1901, the warden acted under a law which contemplated the impairment or taking away of those alleged vested rights and the inflicting of additional or solitary imprisonment, and was an ex post facto law and void. The court holds otherwise. It decides that the 1898 statute was not intended to confer any rights, but were merely matters of prison discipline, restrictions on the warden and directions for keeping the prisoner until execution, and nothing more. This is what the respondent claimed. The court further decides that the 1901 statute contemplated, and such was the actual fact in the prisoner's case, that the change of cells should be a mitigation of the prisoner's lot. Storti was ill in the execution building, and the change was for him a milder form of confinement and to his advantage.

FR. O'BRIEN'S FUNERAL.

Very Rev. Eugene M. O'Callaghan Will Preach the Funeral Sermon.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 14.—The funeral service of the late Very Rev. Michael Charles O'Brien which will be held at St. Mary's church, at 9 o'clock Friday forenoon, and the sermon will be preached by Very Rev. Eugene M. O'Callaghan, vicar general of the diocese of New Hampshire, and a lifelong friend of the dead priest.

The celebrant of the pontifical high mass, it is expected, will be Bishop O'Connell. The other officers of the mass have not yet been announced.

The body last night was in state in the parochial residence, where it was viewed by parishioners and the public in general. At three o'clock this afternoon, it was taken to the church where it will lie in state until the funeral services on Friday.

Live news in the Herald.

Enthusiastic Converts

There are Thousands of Them Who Believe as This Woman Does.

Mrs. Ira Knowlton, of Butte, Montana, is a most enthusiastic convert to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a cure for obstinate stomach trouble. She says: "I had poor

digestion nearly all my life. It now seems to me that for years I never knew what it was to be hungry, to have a good natural appetite.

"I was troubled with gas in stomach causing pressure on the heart with palpitation and short breath. Nearly everything I ate soured on my stomach, sometimes I had cramps in the stomach which almost resembled cramps.

"Doctors told me I had catarrh of the stomach, but their medicines could not reach it and I would still be a sufferer had I not, in sheer desperation decided to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I knew they were an advertised remedy and I didn't believe any thing I read about them as I had no confidence in advertised remedies, but my sister living in Pittsburg wrote me last spring telling me how Stuart's Tablets had cured her little daughters of indigestion and loss of flesh and appetite and I hesitated no longer.

"I bought a fifty cent box at my drug store and took two of the large tablets after each meal and found them delightful to take, being as pleasant to the taste as caramel candy. Whenever during the day or night I felt any pain or uneasiness in the stomach or about the heart I took one of the small tablets and in three weeks it seemed to me as if I had never known what stomach trouble was.

"I keep Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the house and every member of our family uses them occasionally after a hearty meal or when any of us have a pain or ache in the digestive organs."

Mr. E. H. Davis of Hampton, Va., says: "I doctored five years for dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of the doctor's treatment."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, bloating after meals, sympathetic heart trouble.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a cheap cathartic but an active digestive remedy containing the pepsin and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and they cure stomach troubles because they digest the food often and give the weak, abused overworked stomach a chance to rest and recuperate.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold in every drug store in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.

Deeds have been recorded at the Rockingham county registry, by which Percy Parker of Lowell, Mass., as trustee, and another, convey to Mrs. Celetia A. Butcher of Lowell, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. C. Delacey Evans of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Hersean F. Straw of Manchester, an estate of Straw's point, consisting of land and buildings, for an indicated consideration of $30,000.

DON'T TOBACCO SPIT and SMOKE Your Life away!

You can be cured of any form of tobacco using easily be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor by taking **NO-TO-BAC**, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over **500,000** cured. All druggists. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and advice FREE. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York. 437

News from all parts of the world in the Herald.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

A JUDICIAL TORNADO

IT SETTLED THE OWNERSHIP OF A DISPUTED LAND CLAIM.

Why One of the Contestants Had No Further Interest In the Quarter Section After the Blow Was Over. A Sudden Change of Venue.

"Back in the early summer of 1893 two men were sitting on one claim in western Oklahoma," says Earl W. Mayo in Ainslee's. "They had been sitting there for some months—in fact, even since the opening of that particular part of the territory. In the rush that had attended the opening one man had staked out the section. The other had been first at the land office and filed a claim to the same piece of land before attempting to occupy it. Thus arose a controversy such as was matched by hundreds of others in different parts of the territory.

"The two men had intrenched themselves and watched each other with shotguns in their hands for the first few days. Then one hoisted a flag of truce and proposed a temporary compromise. The terms of this compromise were that a line was to be drawn across the quarter section and that each was to keep to his respective side of the line. Each was to build himself a temporary shack and put in crops with the understanding that both crops and shacks should revert to the legal owner of the section when the case came to be decided by the processes of the slow going courts of law. The fact that each permitted the other to do this was not to prejudice the case of either when it finally came up in court, and it was understood that if either one ventured over the dividing line the other was at liberty to have recourse to the shotgun.

"Thus the matter stood for some months, and each man kept a sharp eye on the shack of his neighbor and left his loaded shotgun within easy reach. Then one day when the sun beat down with a scalding heat that made plowing impossible a strong wind blew up, a wind that seemed to blow out of the very mouth of inferno.

"Great masses of clouds, swiftly shifting and changing hue, now black, now purple, now greenish yellow, rolled up in the southwest. The farmers that had come from Kansas and Missouri retired to their cellars if they possessed such luxuries, and the tenderfeet got out their cameras and prepared to photograph the wonderful cloud effects. The clouds shut out the sun, and there arose a subdued murmur that developed first into a tremulous buzzing and then into a sullen roar.

"Then out of the dark cloud masses came a wonderful pillar, a dusty gray column that looked like the lower end of a gigantic balloon. The column was indistinct at first, but it advanced across the prairies with the speed of an express train, and as it came nearer and nearer the buzzing sound increased to a roar that was like a hundred Niagaras.

"Smith, the man who occupied one side of the dead line on the disputed quarter section, was from northern Missouri. When he saw the shape of the yellow balloon tail, he called to his wife, and they made a run for a little hole he had dug in his front yard. They let themselves in and closed the trapdoor that covered it, and then both lay low, waiting for the shock they knew was coming.

"Jones, on the other side of the line, saw these maneuvers; but, being from eastern Tennessee, he thought only that his neighbor might be intending to reopen hostilities, and so he took down his shotgun and sat in his shack, with his aiming eye and his trigger cocked toward the dead line.

"The roaring that came from the approaching column increased in intensity. The earth trembled, the air sang with a hissing noise. Suddenly day was blotted out, and hades was let loose. Smith and his wife could neither see nor think, but they instinctively tried to hold on to the very earth beneath them, which seemed to be hurled up into the air and whirled about like a scrap of paper.

"In a few minutes the roaring sound began to lessen, the reeling earth became still again, and the swift patter of pouring rain was heard falling on the trapdoor. After fifteen minutes of suspense Smith cautiously raised the door and peered out. The rain had slackened, and the sun was shining.

"Smith looked about him. There stood his shack uninjured. His cotton and corn had suffered only in the loss of a few leaves. Then he looked over beyond the dead line and gave a great shout. Jones had disappeared; so had his shack; so had his wagons and tools and the shed where he had kept his team.

"There was a broad, smooth track across the prairie where these had stood, a track from which the grass was gone and which looked as though an army of Kansas grasshoppers had passed over it.

"Some men would have sat down to think over such a remarkable occurrence, but Smith did not. He hurried out his mules, hitched up his plow, while his wife stood guard with the gun to await Jones' return. Smith was going to establish his claim to that quarter section then and there, but he might have spared his haste, for Jones did not reappear, and nothing was heard of him for several weeks. Then Smith received a letter dated from a town forty miles away in an adjoining county. The letter read:

"Dear Sir—I write to let you know that you can have that blank farm all to yourself, for I will never come back to that blank country or make any fight in the court. When the cyclone came along that day, I felt as though I was flying up and apart, like a bag of feathers, and that was the last I knew until I came to about six miles from here with part of my own front porch heaped on top of me. A fellow came along and dug me out, and I found I had nothing broken except one rib. I found one of my mules close by, still tied to the scantling to which he had been hitched, and the other one I heard of the next day about three miles away. They weren't hurt, so I have my team and myself, and there is a claim here whose owner was blown away and hasn't been heard of, so I have taken that. I'll stay here unless another cyclone comes along. Then you may hear from me in Arkansas or back in Tennessee. Hoping you are still there, respectfully, A. Jones.

"This is a cyclone story that can be verified, for Smith filed the letter with the court in establishing his title to the quarter section. For that reason the story is worth repeating, but of course it is not one that would attract much attention out in the cyclone country except that it is the only case on record where the storm usurped the functions of judge and jury."

Bis First Case.

Mrs. Dr. Allen—I am afraid, Jack, little Johnnie is suffering from a fever. Had you not better break it up?

Dr. Allen—What! And lose a chance of studying the case?—New York Times.

MAKING ATONEMENT.

A Little Known Story About One Who Bore Benedict Arnold's Name.

Touching on the treason of Benedict Arnold there is a little known story which had for the scene of its action the four years of the war of secession, says the Chicago Times-Herald. In response to the first call of Abraham Lincoln for troops a young man appeared at a Detroit recruiting office and enlisted. He went to the front and in the course of six months was made a commissioned officer. He was of a retiring disposition, always courteous to his fellow officers and just to his men, but he sought no close friendships. He was known throughout the command as a man whose devotion to duty amounted to a passion. He once sought and secured a change of command in order to have more frequent hand in the heavy fighting. He was wounded three or four times and was so restlessly anxious to get back to duty that the surgeons found him a hard patient.

This soldier rose to the rank of major. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he was desperately wounded. He was in the hospital for some months. Then convalescence came and with convalescence the restive desire to get to the front again. He told the surgeon that he was fully able to report for duty. The surgeon told him that he was not and that he must stay on the sick report for some time longer. Then the major wrote a letter to his colonel in the field and asked him if the obeying of the doctor's orders was compulsory. The colonel, who knew his man, wrote back that it was as much a part of a soldier's duty to obey the surgeon as it was to obey a commanding officer who ordered a charge on a breastworks in the face of shrapnel. This satisfied the major, and he underwent the rest of his confinement in the hospital resignedly if not cheerfully.

Finally the major went back to the front. He was offered at one time a colonelcy. He declined. He fought in every battle of the later Richmond campaign and was in at the end at Appomattox. The major headed his battalion in the great parade of the returning victors up Pennsylvania avenue. Then there came the final mustering out of the troops. Less than a month afterward the colonel of a fighting line regiment received a letter bearing a Toronto postmark. It was from the major. It said in part: "I served all through the war under an assumed name. I trust that I did my full duty. I wish you now to know that I did what I did in order that I might in some little way make atonement for the deed of one of my family. Sir, I am a Canadian by birth, and my name is John Benedict Arnold."

LAUNDRY LINES.

Add a few drops of ammonia to the bluing water to whiten the clothes.

If curtains are allowed to dry before being starched, they will last clean quite a month longer.

To clean black cashmere wash the goods in hot suds containing a little borax. Rinse in very blue bluing water and iron while damp.

Clothespins need washing occasionally to keep them in good condition. It is a good plan to put them in the copper after the clothes have been taken out. After they have had a good wash they should be thoroughly rinsed in clean water.

Woolen goods when washed in soap and water shrink and acquire the odor of the soap. Therefore steep the articles in a warm solution of washing soda for several hours and then, after the addition of warm water and a few drops of ammonia, wash and rinse in lukewarm water.

Starch for table linen is made by putting one tablespoonful of dry starch into two quarts of boiling water after having first dampened the starch with cold water. Let this boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly and adding a little wax, lard or butter. Fine, heavy damask table linen does not require starch.

Tibetan Skull Drums.

A drum of an extreme repulsiveness of nature is one used by the lamas of Tibet at some of their church ceremonies. For this the craniums of two skulls, preferably children's, are taken, and over the concave side of each is stretched the skin of a snake. The two skulls are then cemented at their vertices to either side of a wooden disk covered with a cotton cloth, the stretched skins being outermost. These drums are often ornamented by having the heads of devils and such like horrors, the more repulsive the better, painted upon them in red and blue colors. The method employed in playing them is rather curious. To the wooden disk between the two halves a cord is fastened by which the drum can be suspended and then rapidly rotated. Two short cords with knobs at their ends hang down in such a way that as the drum revolves they strike alternately on either face and thus produce a regular "tum, tum."—Good Words.

A Matter of Identity.

"Here's another story about 'the oldest inhabitant,'" he remarked, looking up from his paper.

"Who is he?" she asked, although without displaying much interest.

"I know," broke in the bright little girl.

"So do I," asserted the smart little boy.

"You know who the oldest inhabitant is?" repeated the father in surprise. "Well, who is it, Ethel?"

"It's the man who dies so often," answered the bright little girl. "You're always reading about him in the paper."

"Huh!" ejaculated the smart little boy scornfully. "I guess you don't know what you're talking about. It's the fellow that's always remembering about cold winters and hot summers when the weather's bad."—Chicago Post.

A Newspaper Motto.

There is a newspaper in Kansas whose motto is "Lie, steal, drink and swear," and it is thus explained by the editor: "When you lie, let it be down to pleasant dreams; when you steal, let it be away from immoral associates; when you drink, let it be pure water; when you swear, let it be that you will patronize your home paper, pay your subscriptions and not send your jobwork away from home."

An Opportunity For Him.

Mose Foreace (ardently)—Tell me, Miss Angie, may I contribute to yo'r future happiness?

Miss Angie—Well, Mr. Foreace, as I accepted Alse Gingerbread last cheuh' dere is weddin' presents to be thought ob, to be shuah.—Judge.

We have noticed that when refreshments are circulating around that the boy in the room keeps busy trying to get in the path of the plate.—Atchison Globe.

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION.

Something Which Seems to Be Beyond Man's Attainment.

There are some things which at first thought would seem easy enough of accomplishment, but which man does not seem able to do. One would think that with plenty of time and care it would be easy enough to get out a book absolutely free from all typographical and grammatical blunders, but it is said that such a thing never has been done. Some years ago a prominent firm of publishers attempted to get out such a book. Picked compositors only were allowed to handle the type and three proofreaders in succession went independently through the "revise." It was then submitted to one of the most eminent living grammarians and finally fifteen proofreaders, connected with as many publishing houses, went over it line by line in their own time, being induced to extra care by the offer of a reward of $50 for every error discovered. Not a single mistake of any kind could one of them detect. Yet after the work was given to the public it was discovered that there were two glaring errors in the first chapter.

The Duke of Sutherland once ordered from the Royal Worcester Porcelain works a jeweled cup, which he demanded should be absolutely perfect. After more than 300 attempts the managers of the works were obliged to confess themselves beaten. To the ordinary eye, indeed, the cup finally selected appeared to be perfect, but under the microscope it could be seen that the jewel points were not of the same size or length. Nevertheless the cup was as nearly perfect as any piece of china ever has been or probably ever will be.

Neither has man ever been able to make a rifle absolutely to be depended upon. The modern Lee-Enfield rifle is guaranteed to explode 999.999 cartridges out of every 1,000,000, and the Mauser has shown that its liability to miss fire is but one in 1,117,000. Yet, you see, neither weapon is infallible. We have merely got as near perfection in that line as we probably ever shall get.

But what an advance it is from the days of Wellington, when a prisoner once was reprieved because all six of the rifles of the firing squad ordered to shoot him failed to go off.—New York Press.

BURNING DIAMONDS.

Costly Experiments Finally Settled a Much Disputed Question.

In the year 1694 it was discovered by actual experiment that a diamond would burn. Then Cosmos III. had one fixed in the focus of a burning glass, and after some exposure to the rays of the sun it cracked, corruscated and finally disappeared like a ghost, leaving not a single trace that it had ever existed, not even an atom of ashes.

But experiments of this sort were costly; they were long in yielding any scientific result. It was only a king or a sovereign prince that could afford to see his jewels vanish like the gifts of a fairy godmother. Another potentate, Francis I., tried the quality of a number of valuable diamonds in the heat of a furnace and may have felt some gratification when he found that they had disappeared. This was in 1750, and about twenty years later scientific experimenters burned a magnificent diamond in Paris.

A jeweler named LeBlanc now came forward and denied the possibility of burning a diamond, even going so far as to accuse the chemist, Macquer, of fraud in conducting his diamond burning operations. He had often, he asserted, exposed diamonds to great heat, with the sole result of increasing their brilliancy.

A Mr. Streeter had done the same with success, but it seems that LeBlanc only knew half of what Mr. Streeter knew. When Macquer demanded that the jeweler inclose some diamonds in coal in a crucible, he rashly assented, and in three hours they had all disappeared.

Then Maillard, who seems to have had his suspicions of these operations, put three diamonds in an earthen bowl packed in powdered charcoal and exposed them to intense heat without injury. Next Lavoisier came forward with his explanations of the phenomena attending the results of these various experiments. He says that by shutting out the air diamonds are preserved in the intense heat of a furnace, but that the admission of oxygen, which combines with the carbon of the diamond, allows it to burn almost as readily as a piece of coal.

Great Liberality.

One day in November, 1900, I was called upon to conduct the funeral of an aged bachelor, who had three brothers all noted for their stinginess. I drove twelve miles to the church house, conducted a service and then drove one mile to the graveyard. After burial one of the brothers asked me to stop at his home for dinner. On taking my leave he asked me what I charged for my service. I told him I never made any charges, but always left it to the liberality of the friends. After saying that "a preacher who drives twelve miles to a funeral deserves something good" he went and brought two of the largest sweet potatoes I ever saw. As he put them in the buggy he said, "Now, don't you and your wife eat till you make yourselves sick."—Homiletic Review.

The Converse of a Commandment.

A new light on the fourth commandment comes from the antipodes. "The man who does not labor during six days of the week is as great a sinner as the Sabbath breaker." So says an Australian Anglican divine, who lays emphasis on the first part of the injunction "Six days shalt thou labor." He considers that the part enjoining rest on the Sabbath is naturally more popular and better known than the one ordering work on the six previous days. It is open to argument whether this reading involves the fallacy of accent, as the logicians call it.—London Chronicle.

English Naval Dress.

The black handkerchief which the sailor of the English navy knots around his throat was first worn as mourning for Nelson and has ever since been retained, while the bright stripes around the broad blue collar of the sailor's jumper commemmorate the victories of Trafalgar, Copenhagen and the Nile. The broad blue collar itself is older than Nelson and was first adopted at that period when sailors plastered their hair into a stiff pigtail with grease and powder.

Brightens the House.

Tawker—I tell you what—it takes a baby to brighten up the house, eh?

Walker—I should say. We've had to keep the gas lit all night ever since ours arrived, three months ago.—Philadelphia Record.

Habitual Constipation

is permanently cured by the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is nature's own cure. Its action is mild but certain. It regulates the organs, cleanses the system effectually and purifies the blood.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is obtained by evaporation from the waters at Carlsbad, and contains the same remarkable curative properties that have made the Springs famous for five centuries.

Every bottle of genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

VIRTUES IN APPLES.

They Are Good For the System, Especially the Stomach.

Not alone are apples pleasing to the palate of the average mortal, but they possess medical properties of great value to mankind. German analysts say that the fruit contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is perhaps for the same reason, rudely understood, the old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing old and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

Some such an experiment must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat.

It is also a fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

A good, ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in eighty-five minutes. Cetraud found that the "pulpe of roasted apples mixed in a wine quart of faire water and labored together until it comes to be as apples and ale—which we call lambswool—never faileth in certain diseases of the raines, which myself had often proved and gained thereby both crownes and credit." "The paring of an apple, cut somewhat thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot, burning or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed, and is tied or bound to the same, doth help the trouble very speedily and contrary to exception—an excellent secret."

A poultice made of rotten apples is of very common use in Lincolnshire for the cure of weak or rheumatic eyes. Likewise in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris an apple poultice is used commonly for inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without any intervening substance.—New York Herald.

How to Tell the Genuine.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine that cures a cold in one day.

Norway English.

The proportion of people in Norway who speak English is larger than in any other country of the world.

Sound Sleepers.

A recent traveler in central Africa gives several instances of the capacity for sleep developed by his Arab servants. He mentions one of these men as being undisturbed by the discharge of firearms within two feet of his head.

German Beer.

Whatever the number of orders, no beer ever leaves the best German breweries until it has been standing for at least three months.

Pen Steel.

The sheets of steel for penmaking are in their original condition eight feet long and three feet wide. From these strips are cut wide enough to permit of the cutting of three or four pens.

It Cleans Jewelry.

Tooth powder is an excellent cleanser of fine filigree jewelry.

Bank of England Notes.

A worn or soiled Bank of England note is seldom seen. This is because no note of this bank is ever reissued by the establishment. When cashed, it is kept and put aside for destruction. The average term during which a note remains in circulation is about a month.

A Sharp Curve.

The sharpest railway curve in the world is the loop at Agony Point, on the Darjeering railway, India.

Pooling the Sheep.

On an Australian sheep run, when it is desired to foist a motherless lamb on a ewe whose own lamb is dead, the defunct lamb is skinned, and the skin is sewed upon the orphan. After a little suspicious sniffing the ewe welcomes the latter as her lost child.

HIS ERRAND BOY.

A Shopkeeper's Experiences With a Lad Whom He Tried to Tame.

"The trouble between the small shopkeeper and his customers," said a Columbus avenue haberdasher, "is due in large measure to the errand boy. I know I was a boy once, and I don't expect a boy who works for three dollars a week to take the same interest in my business that I do. But my customers are not so charitable. In fact, they do not even consider the boy. They kick to me.

"Take that boy of mine for a sample. After a bunch of experiences with others I hired this one and tried to tame him by taking an interest in him. His mother is a poor woman. One evening when it was raining I sent him home in a cab. He had told me it was his mother's birthday, and I gave him a dollar and a small package of fruit for his mother.

"Two hours later the cabby came back and said the boy had stopped on the way and invested in cigarettes and had invited him in to take a drink. Then the boy tried to bribe the cabby to drive him to a theater, and when the cabby refused the boy cursed him and banged his feet against the doors of the cab.

"At first I thought of discharging the boy. But what was the use. I asked myself. The next boy would do something worse. I gave the boy a lecture, not a severe one, but one which I thought would make him sorry. He was a pretty fair specimen of a juvenile reformer for a week. Soon after I sent him to my house.

"While he was on his way I called up my wife and told her to give him a lunch. She did so. He ate like a hired man. Then he put up a pitiful story about his mother's illness. My wife gave him half a dollar to take to his mother. As he passed out of the house he met my son, who is several years younger than himself, and persuaded him to go along. My own boy went home sick and confessed that he had been smoking cigarettes with pop's messenger boy, who had spent the money which my wife gave him.

"All that time several packages for my customers were waiting to be delivered. One of the packages was delivered so late that the man refused to receive it. The goods came back. I lost a customer. I am not saying that this boy is any worse than the average boy who is employed to run errands. I have had trouble with a lot of 'em. Each boy has his particular brand of cussedness. Each one soon forms the acquaintance of other boys in the neighborhood and they form a trust on loafing.

"We can't employ men to run errands. Our business requires us to hire cheap boys. You can philosophize all you please, but you can't make a three dollar a week boy believe that there is any future for him. Sufficient unto the day is the sum and substance of his existence. And so the small tradesman is at the mercy of this urchin. We have to submit."

The tradesman had a call on the telephone. After putting up the receiver he continued:

"That was a ring from the police station. They've got my boy locked up for breaking the window of a Chinese laundry. I've got to get him out because I have six packages here awaiting delivery."—New York Sun.

His Snuff Spoon.

Some old snuff takers still employ a small horn spoon to convey the pungent particles to their nostrils. At a banquet in Edinburgh not many years ago the attention of the chairman was drawn to a gentleman of the ancient school who had a remarkable snuffbox with one of these spoons. The box was handed round and much admired, and several members of the company put the spoon to its primitive use with a pleasant sense of keeping up old customs. Presently the owner challenged them to guess what the spoon was made of. Vainly they tried fish and fowl, the tusk of the elephant, the horn of the mountain goat and were not a little startled when the old gentleman told them, with a pleasant smile, that the spoon was made from the wristbone of a notorious murderer who had been hanged about forty years before.

Acorns and Pigs.

Oaks in England were formerly valued for the acorns which they produced, so much so that in the Domesday survey carried out by William the Conqueror the value of woods in some counties is estimated by the number of hogs they would fatten. To go farther back, to the days of ancient Rome, the Rev. C. A. Johns in his work, "Forest Trees of Britain," says that by the laws of the twelve tables "the owner of a tree might gather up his acorns, though they should have fallen on another man's ground," which shows that considerable value must have been placed on them. The right of turning out pigs to feed on acorns and beech mast was known by the name of "common of pannage."

The Blackbird Days.

Jan. 30, 31 and Feb. 1 are famous in the neighborhood of Brescia, Constantinople, Florence, Italy and along the Danube and the Rhine as the "Blackbird days." A curious mediæval legend says that originally all species of the grackels (blackbirds) were of a creamy white color; that it became black because during one year in the middle ages the three days above mentioned were so cold that all the birds in central and southern Europe took refuge in the chimneys. At Brescia the three days are celebrated with a feast called "I giorni della merla," meaning the feast of the transformation of the bird.

A Significant Motto.

"Some dishonesty must have cropped out among the members of the Royal Poker club."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, last night I noticed President Flush Straight hanging up an embroidered motto that read, 'Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.'"—Indianapolis Sun.

Stupid.

Gibson—How stupid some folks are!

Hudson—For instance?

Gibson—I was sitting in the car last evening and a man came along and asked, "Is this seat taken?" And it was full of my bundles. The fellow must have been blind.—Boston Transcript.

The Painter's Limitations.

The Patron—Do you guarantee satisfaction?

The Artist—No, madam. I paint likenesses.—Indianapolis News.

When a screen in a room has caused callers to wonder what is concealed behind it, it has served its entire purpose.—Atchison Globe.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS

WHEN WOMEN WORE "STAYS" AND TOOK NO EXERCISE.

Thousands Who Went Out Only to Attend Religious Services—A Radical Who Recommended the Skipping Rope.

In looking over a file of old Connecticut newspapers I came across the following excerpt from an English treatise on "Diet and Regimen" that warmed the cockles of my heart:

"The skipping rope, a toy which is discarded by the young girl when entering a premature womanhood, but which ought to be looked upon as a necessary article in every boudoir or a private room occupied by a woman of civilized life and civilized habits, is one of the best if not the very best kind of gymnastic exercise that I know. It exercises almost every muscle in the body. There are few women who do not neglect exercise. Thousands upon thousands of English women never cross the thresholds of their houses oftener than once a week, and then it is to attend to the public worship of their Maker. And it is seldom that in town the distance to the church or chapel is such as to occupy more than ten minutes in going thither."

It may be presumed that this extract is intended to draw the attention of American women not only to their neglect of physical exercise, but also to the superiority of the skipping rope as an implement to assist in stirring their sluggish circulation.

From the lips of an old lady who was in her early girlhood at the time this treatise was written (1835) I obtained the following graphic description of one article of dress worn by women in every station of life at that period:

"I was a vigorous, romping girl of thirteen, who hated restraint of any kind, above all that of dress, and was commonly in disgrace because of my careless habits in regard to clothes. However, my older sister, Martha, was determined to bind me into a proper shape with 'stays.'

"One Sunday, in spite of protestations, I was laced into that cruel instrument of torture and started on a two mile walk to 'meeting.' Did you ever see a pair of stays?"

From a drawer in a mahogany chest the old lady drew out a pair of old fashioned corsets beautifully made out of a kind of buckram, covered with fine white linen. Small gussets were set in the front, and it was stitched between the materials. The opening was in the back, where ivory or horn eyelets were provided for the lacings. The front was reenforced with a sort of pocket two inches wide, open at the top for the insertion of the "busk" or "board," which was literally a piece of thin board, a "straight front" such as we never dreamed of. The stays measured sixteen inches around the waist.

"Such agony as I endured before that long morning service was over!" continued my old friend as she carefully replaced the stays. "Noon came at last, however, and when I went out to eat my cookies I rushed behind the meeting house, jerked out that board and, after breaking it in two, threw it away. I was soundly whipped for doing it, but children in those days expected whippings.

"When I was fifteen or sixteen years old, my sister and I used to help each other lace our stays on Sunday, and we did not take them off until the next Saturday night."

An examination of the fashion books of that period confirms this story of tight lacing. The imagination conjures a comical spectacle when it pictures those tortured matrons, with their wasp waists, tiny caps with flowers "drooping in the neck" and voluminous skirts "gauged with one or two rows half an inch apart with care that they hang evenly and well," solemnly skipping the rope in the privacy of their boudoirs.

The prevalence of recipes for lotions and pastes for the complexion and the universal use of paints and powders leads to the conclusion that there were defects to be covered that might have been removed by the use of the skipping rope or other exercise assisted by the lavish use of soap and water.

The girl or woman of this generation, moving about with the glorious freedom made possible by the short skirts, loose waist and stout shoes, is as different physically from the woman of preceding generations as the bird that enjoys the full freedom of the heavens is different from the one that is caged and whose wings are clipped.

The ten minute walk taken once a week in "prunella shoes" has lengthened to a ten mile walk taken in shoes her brother might wear. The skipping rope wielded in the privacy of her boudoir has been replaced by the golf stick wielded in the open air. The sixteen inch waist has expanded to twenty-five inches. It is within the power of this fine creature to overcome her inheritance of weak nerves and the tendency to hysteria, the natural revolt of nature against tight lacing, thin shoes and lack of physical culture. It is also within her power if she will cultivate repose as assiduously as she cultivates out of door exercise to eliminate "nerves" and "hysteria" from her vocabulary, and the children of future generations might search with curiosity for the meaning of those obsolete words in old dictionaries that have found a place by the side of the "stys" and the "Treatise on Diet and Regimen" in the ancient chest of drawers.—Agnes E. Blanchard in New York Times.

"Just Like a Woman."

"Just like a woman." What's just like a woman? Oh, everything that is small and narrow minded and childish and irrational, evidently. Pooh! How about men? You never heard of a man who told little white fibs or looked under a bed for a burglar, did you? Oh, no! Perish the thought! The truth is there are women and women just as there are manly, splendid men and men of little contemptible souls. If you ever hear any one say, "That's just like a woman," light into him and tell him a thing or two or three or four or eight or ten.—Elmira Telegram.

Drink Water Regularly.

If you do not accustom yourself to drink water regularly, you are liable to have the waste products of the tissues of the body form faster than they are removed. Great weakness and languor on rising in the morning is generally due to a large secretion of these waste products, and the remedy is to drink a tumblerful of water, either hot or cold, just before retiring. This materially assists in the process during the night and leaves the tissues fresh and strong, ready for the active work of the next day.—Oregonian.

A MISPLACED "AD."

The Trouble It Brought Down Upon the Wilkins Household.

Mrs. Wilkins wanted a servant girl. Mr. Wilkins, whose pursuits are literary, wrote something like this: "Good girl for light housework; reasonable wages; apply 477 Forty-fourth street," and inserted the same in the morning paper. That was at night.

The next morning at 6:15 the Wilkins doorbell rang. Mr. Wilkins, scantily arrayed, answered the summons and confronted a large woman with spectacles.

"Where is the girl?" said the woman.

"You can search me," Wilkins assured her.

"Haven't you got a girl here?" pursued the visitor.

"No," said Wilkins. "Do you want the job?"

"Me!" exclaimed the woman. "Well, I guess not." And she flounced angrily down the steps.

At 7 Mrs. Wilkins rose and, going to the kitchen, inserted her hands in pancake dough.

"R-r-r-r-r-r-ring," said the bell.

Mrs. Wilkins went to the door.

"Are you the people who advertised about a girl?" asked a smartly dressed young matron who had pressed the button.

"Yes," said Mrs. Wilkins. "Come around to the back door."

The woman looked surprised, but presently stood looking into the kitchen.

"Now," she began, "how many afternoons out do you want, what are your habits and what do you know about cooking?"

It was Mrs. Wilkins' turn to be surprised.

"I know enough about cooking, I guess, madam," she said tartly, "and I do not think the afternoons I want out are any of your business. What references have you got, and supposing you tell me something about yourself."

"Well," snapped the woman, "for a servant if you aren't the nerviest, the most self sufficient thing I ever"—

"Look here, madam," replied Mrs. Wilkins, "who are you calling a servant?"

"Well, I suppose you object to the name, but I want you to understand that girls in my employ are servants. I want no ladies in my kitchen."

"Well, for goodness' sake whoever wanted to be in your old kitchen?"

The woman outside looked puzzled.

"Didn't you advertise that you wanted a place?" she asked.

"Hardly. I advertised that I wanted a girl."

The woman pulled a copy of the paper from her handbag and pointed at the "small ad." column. Then it was that Mrs. Wilkins saw that her advertisement had been placed in the "situations wanted" column. She didn't say much just then, but when, after answering thirty-six calls at the doorbell and confronting thirty-six men and women who looked her over with the air of an employer, she locked the front door and sped away to the house of a neighbor, with the baby in tow, she observed in a strenuous undertone:

"Gracious! I wish I could get Tom to swear for me just a little!"—Portland Oregonian.

Doctors' Vacations.

"What a contrast the legal profession presents to the medical in respect to holidays," said a well known New York physician the other day. "A medical man rarely, until he has attained the highest position, thinks of taking a clear two months and the greater number regard themselves as exceptionally fortunate if they get a clear three weeks, whereas lawyers and judges take their three months at a stretch, and as much as another month more at odd times.

"A doctor of thirty-five whom I know has been trying in vain for five years to see a theater. Another told me lately that he had not been out of New York city save for a day for five years. As for myself, since I took my degree thirty years ago I don't think I've had a year's vacation, taking it all in all, up to the present time, and I'm now sixty-five years old. Very few outside the medical profession realize what a terribly exacting service it imposes."—New York Mail and Express.

Repulsed.

"I don't suppose," the young man said in hesitating tones as he stood before her father and nervously drummed on his hat, "that you will want to trust your daughter to me, but, sir, I—I assure"—

"No, you can't have her," the old gentleman interrupted. "If you had come in here and put up a good, strong bluff, and instead of saying you didn't suppose I'd let you have her told me that you'd come to let me know that you were going to take her and you'd like my consent as a matter of form, or something of that kind, I'd have considered the proposition. But I can't trust my daughter to a man who comes along saying he's afraid he's beaten before he tries. Just remember this little lesson if you ever happen to fall in love with any other man's daughter. It may help you over a rough place or two. Good morning. John, has the mail come?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Warned.

Of a certain Scottish professor the following story is told: Among his students was a young man from the highlands who, before he left his country home, had taken to himself a helpmeet for life. One morning he entered the college classroom rather late, and the professor asked him the cause of his unwonted unpunctuality. Bashfully the young man explained that that morning his wife had given birth to a son and heir.

"Oh, in that case it's all right!" said the teacher, making the usual stereotyped reply. "Only see it does not happen again."—London Answers.

Befo' de Wah.

"Honest, now, Uncle Eph'm," said one of the young men, "did you ever in all your life have as much money as $10 at one time?"

"I was wuff eighteen hun'ed dollahs once," replied Uncle Eph'm stiffly, "jes as I stood."—Chicago Tribune.

His Fate Sealed.

"Papa," said Miss Strong, "I wish you would stay in this evening. Mr. Farley will want to speak to you."

"Has he really proposed at last?"

"No," replied the dear girl, with a look of determination, "but he will tonight."—Philadelphia Press.

There are 3,000 words used alike in French and English without variation in spelling.

Poverty is no crime; but, nevertheless, it is punishable by hard labor for life.

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ALLEGES BOER CRIMES.

British War Secretary Says They Murder Natives.

ENGLAND'S TEETH ARE NOW SET.

The Country, Declares Mr. Brodrick, Intends to Go Through With Process of Wearing Down—General Buller Honored.

London, Nov. 14.—Mr. Brodrick, the British war secretary, speaking at a banquet given in London in his honor at the Carlton club, declared that the Boers were hiding their tracks by murdering Kaffirs behind them.

"Lord Kitchener wired today," he continued, "that the cold blooded murder of natives had become frequent of late and that two dead natives, their hands tied behind their backs, were found Nov. 10 at the bottom of a mine shaft."

Later in his speech Mr. Brodrick said Great Britain now had 42,000 Boers in custody in the concentration camps and on various islands and that 11,000 more had been killed or wounded or had left the country on parole. He added that he believed the number of Boers now in the field was about 10,000.

"Great Britain has set its teeth and intends to go through the process of wearing down," he exclaimed. "We intend to provide Lord Kitchener with fresh troops to replace the tired ones. Only today a certain colony made an offer of help."

Defends Wood and Connaught.

Mr. Brodrick said he was sorry anything had happened to affect the career of Sir Redvers Buller, and he assured the company that the deafness of Sir Evelyn Wood was not a bar to the work that officer had to do as commander of an army corps.

The war secretary declared also that neither Sir Evelyn Wood nor the Duke of Connaught was to be regarded as a peace general, because wherever their army corps went they also would go. He further announced that Sir Archibald Hunter would be appointed to the command of another army corps when this was formed.

Mr. Brodrick explained that four battalions and two cavalry regiments would be drawn from India for service in South Africa.

General Sir William Butler, formerly in command of the troops in South Africa, who was recalled at the beginning of the campaign against the Boers, is at last having his merits recognized. According to The Daily Chronicle he has accepted the offer of an appointment as president of the most important committee in connection with war office reform.

Butler Warned England.

General Sir William Francis Butler was in command of the British forces in South Africa prior to the outbreak of hostilities. On Aug. 15, 1899, he was recalled, the reason given at the time being that he was in sympathy with the Boers. He was succeeded by General Sir Forestier Walker.

Later developments justified the opinion that Sir William Butler's chief offense was that he foresaw and had no hesitation in saying how unprepared Great Britain was for the task of subjugating the Dutch republic.

For many months after his return from South Africa a bitter controversy raged around his name. In some quarters he was described as the Dreyfus of the British army and the scapegoat of an incompetent war office.

Tampa Strike Declared Ended.

Havana, Nov. 14.—La Liga, Cuban Federation of Labor, at a largely attended meeting held in the federation's hall officially declared the Tampa strike ended and further declared there was no legitimate cause for its beginning. This is regarded as a great victory for Tampa and makes it possible for the Tampa factories to be filled with labor from this city. The Tampa strike was inaugurated by the Resistencia union, and, while hundreds of the cigar makers, members of the Resistencia union, have returned to work in that city, the leaders who were not deported from there have been officially keeping the strike in effect.

Troops to Protect Negro.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 14.—The governor last night ordered the military company at Troy to proceed at once to Ozark to protect Pharaoh Parramore, a negro, from being lynched. Parramore is charged with having committed an assault on a white woman. He was captured and is in the Dale county jail. The call for military aid was sent to the governor by the sheriff of the county, who telegraphed that he had deputized every reliable citizen of Ozark to assist him in guarding the jail. The negro will be brought to Montgomery to insure his safety.

Crushed In a Folding Bed.

Buffalo, Nov. 14.—A man said to be Dr. James Irvington Marclay had his life crushed out in a folding bed at 11:30 o'clock last night on the second floor of 70 Clinton street. Persons living on the floor beneath heard a crash in the doctor's room, and upon investigation found the folding bed lying upon the floor. It was opened, and Dr. Marclay's lifeless body was found inside. The dead man has relatives in Plainfield, N. J.

Lockjaw After Vaccination.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—Thomas Hazelton, aged 11 years, Camden's fourth victim of tetanus following vaccination, has died after suffering terribly. He was vaccinated fifteen days ago and suffered no pain from the operation until Tuesday, when he complained of stiffness of facial muscles. His inability to move these muscles grew steadily, and when he died his body was bent backward almost double.

THE RAILWAY TRUST.

Company With $400,000,000 Capital Is Incorporated.

New York, Nov. 14.—The sweeping character of the Northern Pacific railroad settlement which was reached at the meeting of J. J. Hill, E. H. Harriman and George W. Perkins late Tuesday night came out yesterday with an announcement of the incorporation under the laws of New Jersey of the Northern Securities company with a capital of $400,000,000. This company is to take over the stocks of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads and control those properties. The three incorporators named—George F. Baker, Jr., Richard Trimble and Abram M. Hyatt—are merely temporary representatives of the Morgan-Hill interests. They will be replaced by a board of directors in which the Union Pacific interests will have a liberal representation. The settlement puts an end to the controversy over the control of Burlington, provides for joint control of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern and assures protection to the Union Pacific interests in the northwest.

The articles of incorporation of the new company were prepared and filed in Trenton by Stetson, Jennings & Russell, counsel for the Northern Pacific road. A "filing fee" of $80,000 was paid by check from J. P. Morgan & Co. The specific object of this $400,000,000 company is to acquire all of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads.

The Northern Pacific shares will be turned over to the proprietary corporation at 115, which, for the $155,000,000 of Northern Pacific common stock that will be extant under the settlement plan will be equivalent to $178,250,000.

The Great Northern stock will be turned in at 180, which, for the $125,000,000 of stock, is equivalent to $225,000,000. The aggregate of these two sums is $403,250,000. Should all of the shares of both roads be transferred under this plan the capitalization of the proprietary company will be increased.

The new Burlington proprietary company chartered in Iowa to lease and operate the Burlington railway system is entirely distinct from the New Jersey corporation, although it will be controlled by the same interests.

FOUND AFTER NINE YEARS.

Strange Story of Abduction From Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 14.—A strange story of abduction was made known here yesterday, when Mrs. McNeill Wilson of Dade City, Fla., arrived and claimed her daughter Louie, who had been stolen from home nine years ago. A man named Miller was boarding with Mrs. Wilson. He was eccentric and wrote a book, "Twenty Years a Tramp; or, A Trip Through Hell." He disappeared, taking the child with him.

A few months later the little girl was found and then taken home. Not long afterward she was again stolen by a young man named Henderson, and not until yesterday had the mother seen her child. Henderson evidently represented Miller, for the latter, now living at Lake City, a few months ago sent the girl here under the name of Mary Young. He said the child was an orphan and a care on his hands, and as her grandfather came from this state Miller confided her to the Ursuline convent here.

She knew there was some mystery in her life and as soon as she had got away from Miller began to make investigations into matter referred to in a letter of Miller's which had fallen into her hands. She got the names of parties in Florida and after weeks of correspondence found her mother.

Nurse Lost In Woods Found.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 14.—After spending two days and two nights in the dense forests of the Adirondacks, facing both snow and rain almost without any shelter, Miss Margaret McConnell, the trained nurse who had been missing since Monday, was found yesterday afternoon by a hunter. She had given up all hope and, being utterly exhausted, had sat down in the snow when aid came to her. Miss McConnell was conscious when found, and, while naturally weak from her exposure of more than forty-eight hours, her condition is such that her recovery is practically assured.

Philadelphia Election Decided.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—The official count of last Tuesday's election in Philadelphia county, just completed, reveals the fact that G. Harry Davis (Rep.), one of the candidates on the Union party ticket for judge of common pleas court No. 5, was elected over Henry Budd (Dem.), his colleague on the Union ticket. The unofficial figures last week apparently elected Budd by about 400 plurality, but the official count shows Davis to have received 195 votes more than Budd.

Late Conference With President.

Washington, Nov. 14. — Senators Lodge and Spooner of the foreign affairs committee, which will have cognizance of the Nicaragua treaty and reciprocity treaties in the coming congress, took dinner with the president last night and were in conference with him up to a late hour.

General Tracy to Defend Meade.

New York, Nov. 14. — Benjamin F Tracy has been engaged to defend Robert L. Meade of the marine corps, attached to the Brooklyn navy yard who has been ordered to trial by court martial Tuesday next.

Cardinal Richard Says Pope Is Well

Paris, Nov. 14. — Cardinal Richard archbishop of Paris, paid a farewell visit to the pope yesterday. After the audience Cardinal Richard stated that the health of his holiness was good.

WE GET HOPE DIAMOND

Famous Stone Bought by New York Dealers.

GEM HAS INTERESTING HISTORY.

Has Passed Through as Many Vicissitudes as Have the Hopes Themselves—The Price Paid Is Said to Be $150,000.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Hope diamond, so called from the fact that for seventy years it has been in the possession of the English family of which Lord Francis Hope is a member, was purchased from the latter in London on Tuesday by Simon Frankel of J. Frankel Sons of 68 Nassau street, this city. The sale of the famous gem, famous not only because of its color and size, but also on account of the historic interest attached to it, was made through Adolph Weil of London, who carried on negotiations with representatives of Lord Francis Hope on behalf of the Frankels. These were not concluded until Mr. Frankel's arrival in London, however. A cablegram from him on Tuesday conveyed the information that the deal had been closed.

Price $150,000.

The Frankels were not willing to give the figure at which they obtained the gem yesterday, but cable dispatches from London said that it was $150,000. Joseph Frankel, brother of Simon Frankel, said that this was only an approximation and that the exact figure was the highest ever paid for a single stone.

According to Mr. Frankel, the negotiations which have led to the sale of the gem by the Hope family were begun about five months ago. Lord Francis Hope, who got the diamond as an inheritance from his mother, to whom it had been left by her father, Henry T. Hope, a well known banker of Amsterdam, was then on the verge of bankruptcy. The Frankels heard of this and through intermediaries made an offer for the famous blue diamond which Lord Francis Hope was considering when the negotiations were suddenly called off on account of the objections of other members of the family.

Suit to Stop Sale.

His relatives, prominent among whom is his brother, the Duke of Newcastle, feared that it was a plot of Lady Francis Hope, who was May Yohe, the actress, and who has since run off to Japan with P. Bradley Strong, to get more money from her husband, and so they brought suit in the English courts to prevent him from selling any of the jewels.

This suit was pending when Lady Francis Hope departed with Strong, thus giving her husband grounds for a divorce. Then, it is said, the Hope family waived their objections to the sale and negotiations were reopened by Lord Francis Hope's representatives with the Frankels. Mr. Frankel left for Europe a week ago to close the bargain.

The stone which the Frankels have now secured possession of weighs 44½ carats, is of the shape known as "cushion shaped" and has sixty-four facets. Despite its darker hue it is reported to have all the sparkle of the white diamond of fine quality, and its great value lies in the combination of this with its unusual color.

October's Exports and Imports.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The statement of the imports and exports of merchandise of the United States for the month of October, 1901, shows as follows: Imports, $81,411,857, of which $35,022,320 was free of duty; increase as compared with October, 1900, $10,780,000; exports, $145,340,453; decrease, $17,000,000. For the ten months ended with October the increase in the imports of merchandise over the corresponding period in 1900 was $32,789,891, and during the same period there was a decrease in the exports of $3,393,596.

Earthquake In Utah.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 14. — Specials from various points in southern Utah give meager accounts of an earthquake shock shortly after 9:30 o'clock last night. The shock lasted fully thirty seconds in some places. The vibrations were northeast to southwest. So far as reported, no loss of life and comparatively little damage to property resulted. Shocks were felt at Oasis, in Millard county, and at Beaver, where some damage was caused. A slight shock was felt in this city at 9:37 p. m.

Revenue Cutter Lost.

London, Nov. 14.—One of the worst disasters during the gale still raging is the loss of the revenue cutter Active in the Firth of Forth. The admiralty issues the following telegram from the district captain at Queensferry: "The mate of the cruiser Active reports that the Active was lost during the night on the Granton breakwater. Her captain and nineteen men were drowned. Five were saved." It is estimated that 116 lives have been lost on the British coasts since the gale began.

King's Coronation Honors.

Manchester, England, Nov. 14.—The Guardian says the list of decorations for foreign visitors on the occasion of the coronation of his majesty next June has been submitted to the king, who has refused to distinguish between the titles of king, emperor and president, the object being to honor the state, not the man.

French Embassy Rumor Denied.

Paris, Nov. 14.—There is no truth in the report that M. de Bercklheim, secretary of the French legation at Brussels, is to be appointed French embassador at Washington. M. de Bercklheim will remain at his present post.

LONGBAUGH INDICTED.

Identified as One of Great Northern Express Robbers.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—The November federal grand jury has returned indictments against Harry Longbaugh, alias John Arnold, the mysterious Montana train robber, suspected, and his companion, Laura Bullion. Each was indicted on seventeen separate counts.

Charles H. Smith and Michael O'Neill, express messenger and fireman respectively of the Great Northern flier that was held up last July near Wagner, Mon., arrived here yesterday afternoon and identified the suspect under arrest as Harry Longbaugh, the man who held up the train and took the lead in intimidating the train crew and blowing open the express company's safe, from which nearly $100,000 in unsigned bills of the National Bank of Helena were stolen.

O'Neill says that Longbaugh is the man who climbed over the tender and held up Engineer Jones and himself and then superintended the blowing up of the safe. His recollection of the episode was so vivid that he could describe the two revolvers that the robbers used. The police say they are the weapons that were found on the prisoner when he was arrested.

Smith and O'Neill came to St. Louis accompanied by Mr. Elliott, general manager of the Great Northern Express company, in whose care the bank notes were when stolen.

REYES TO STOP WAR.

Marroquin Asks Him to Return to Colombia.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Tribune says that information that General Reyes, who for ten years represented the Colombian government in Paris, is soon to return to Colombia was received in this city yesterday. This news was regarded by persons interested in Colombian affairs as of great importance. General Reyes, according to this information, has received a message from President Marroquin urging him to return to Bogota.

At present General Reyes is representing the Colombian government at the pan-American congress in the City of Mexico. He is regarded as one of the leading men of Colombia.

It was also learned that General Reyes had sent a message to General Pedro Nel Ospina, former minister of war of Colombia, who has just arrived in this city, asking him to come to Mexico for a consultation. General Ospina expressed the belief that General Reyes will go back to Colombia at once and that weariness of the civil war which has for more than two years ravaged Colombia was the cause of the call for Reyes' return and that as he is the one man satisfactory to both parties in the strife he will be selected president of the republic and put an end to the war.

Fighting In Luzon.

Manila, Nov. 14.—Captain Hartman's troop of cavalry has had an encounter with 200 riflemen and 200 bolomen, who were in trenches double flanking the Batangas road. The troopers killed sixteen and captured nine riflemen. The Americans had two wounded. Captain Hartman continued the chase of the rebels, who were routed completely. Captain Hartman reports hearing heavy firing to the eastward, where Major West's column is engaging another band. The first seven persons arrested under the new sedition law are Filipinos.

Battle With Leavenworth Refugees.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 14.—A pitched battle was fought between deputy sheriffs and citizens on one side and a band of outlaws on the other near Pioliee, a village of Kay county. The officers state that the outlaws are some of the escaped prisoners from Leavenworth, Kan. The battle was the result of an attempt made by the outlaws, who were masked, to steal several horses in that neighborhood. Several of the combatants are reported to be wounded.

Tides Calculator Dead.

New York, Nov. 14.—Albert Matthew Ford has died at Salem, N. J. Mr. Ford was the son of the late David and Lydia Ford of Philadelphia. Several years ago he went to Salem and devoted the remainder of his days to studying the tides. At his own expense he issued and distributed each month tide cards for the Delaware river and bay, for Atlantic City and the entire outer coast of New Jersey.

New Airship In Paris.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Senor Severo, a Brazilian, has arrived here with a flying machine which, he asserts, is more powerful than Santos-Dumont's. He proposes to sail across and around Paris shortly.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

The Brazilian congress has voted £5,000 to M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut.

A desperate fight ocurred in Minister, O., on Wednesday with robbers who blew up a bank with dynamite.

The report of the treasurer of the Methodist general missionary committee showed a deficiency of nearly $164,000.

Mrs. Shaw, widow of Henry Shaw, otherwise known as Josh Billings, the humorist, died on Wednesday. She was eighty years old.

The president has signed an executive order creating a naval reservation of a large tract of land just acquired by the navy department at Olongapo, on Subig bay, Luzon.

The gale which swept over Great Britain on Tuesday and Wednesday was very disastrous. Reports of wrecks and casualties were numerous. The death list has an aggregate of over 100.

A BULGARIAN APOLOGY.

Prime Minister Lays Brigandage to Turkey.

WILL NOT HAMPER NEGOTIATIONS.

Decides to Consul General Dickinson's Demand For a Free Hand. Says Macedonia Cries to Heaven Against the Sultan.

Sofia, Nov. 14.—Petko Karaveloff, the prime minister of Bulgaria, said to a correspondent today:

"For humanitarian reasons the minister of the interior has undertaken to tolerate fresh intercourse between the brigands and an American agent. It is a bad precedent to recognize the brigands, however indirectly, but we wish to stretch a point for America and in the cause of humanity.

"The brigands, wherever they are, can now treat unmolested with the American representative, and safe conduct will be given to any man or men recommended by Mr. Dickinson.

"There is no brigandage in Bulgaria. Turkey is the cause of the brigandage, pillage, murder and massacre in Macedonia. Conditions there are intolerable. Europe has been moving in a vicious circle regarding Macedonia since the Berlin treaty. All the powers agree that Macedonia should have autonomy, but none is willing to move in the matter. Count Andrassy of Austria was more to blame than Lord Beaconsfield at the Berlin conference for the present condition of Macedonia, which is crying to heaven for vengeance.

"France patches up her quarrel with Turkey, oblivious of liberty, equality and fraternity for Macedonia, and Germany is satisfied with getting all material advantages possible out of Turkey. The Macedonians themselves may break the vicious circle and break Turkey's cruel boast, 'We took you by the sword; by the sword we shall hold you.' All we ask for Macedonia is autonomy. We do not seek annexation.

"If the American people knew the kind of hellish barbarities perpetrated by Turkey in Macedonia, the voice of the nation which freed Cuba and fought the most chivalrous and unselfish war of modern times would awaken the cabinets of Europe to a sense of their duty regarding Macedonia."

Miss Stone Reported Dead.

Cologne, Nov. 14.—The Cologne Gazette prints a dispatch from Sofia which cannot be verified, stating that Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary who was captured by brigands has been killed in order that no information may be had as to the prime movers in the crime.

Carnegie's Gift to Mrs. Cleveland.

Pittsburg, Nov. 14.—"Twilight," one of the paintings in this year's collection at the Carnegie Art galleries, which was purchased by Andrew Carnegie, will be sent to Mrs. Grover Cleveland. When Mrs. Cleveland was here last week, she admired the painting, which is by A. Bryan Wall, a Pittsburg artist. Mr. Carnegie was told that the picture had caught Mrs. Cleveland's fancy. He therefore bought it and will have it sent to Princeton at the close of the exhibition. With it will go a note stating that the picture is a token of appreciation of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland on founder's day.

Light From Decayed Meat.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 14.—Light from decayed meat is the latest discovery which may set the scientific world agog. Professor Gorham of Brown university has succeeded in extracting from an overripe porterhouse steak sufficient illumination to allow him to take photographs of laboratory apparatus. Professor Gorham is seeking to find an artificial light in which the element of heat is not contained and believes he is on the road to definite results. Professor Gorham is connected with the bacteriological department of the university.

Highwayman Steals Ballot Box.

Scale, Ala., Nov. 14.—S. W. Peppers, returning officer for Crawford Beat, while en route to Scale with the ballot box containing the returns of the recent election was held up at the point of a revolver and the ballot box taken from him. The highwayman wore a mask, and his identity is unknown. He retreated to the woods near by, where a search later revealed the ashes and pieces of the ballot box and papers, which had been burned. This is a capital offense in this state.

Burglar Escapes From Sing Sing.

New York, Nov. 14.—Henry Delaney, serving a four year term at Sing Sing for burglary under the name of Henry Norton and sentenced from Brooklyn in July, 1900, has escaped from the prison. He was employed in the kitchen and in some way got possession of a suit of clothes belonging to Warden Johnson. In this suit Delaney managed to pass the guards without question.

Priest Leaves All to Church.

Toledo, O., Nov. 14.—Rev. Father Wieczorek, a priest at St. Hedwick's Polish Catholic church in this city, has bequeathed to the parish his entire fortune, amounting to nearly $100,000. It is composed largely of Toledo real estate. The deceased priest came from a noble family in Poland.

Terrific Storm In Denmark.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—A terrible gale and snowstorm, lasting for the past twelve hours, has done great damage throughout Denmark. There is five feet of snow here. Eight vessels are reported driven ashore, two have been wrecked, and many lives have been lost.

MAJOR SMITH RESTORED.

Supreme Court Decides In Favor of Accused Officer.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The appellate division of the supreme court has handed down a decision in favor of Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first regiment, New York city, in the legal proceedings which he instituted to prevent the carrying out of the order ousting him from the national guard. The decision vacates the determination of a board of examiners of the national guard which recommended that he be dismissed from the service, which determination was approved by Governor Roosevelt.

This case has attracted attention in military circles ever since Governor Roosevelt issued general order No. 7, May 1, 1899, directing Major Smith to appear before a board of examiners to be examined as to his capability and general fitness for service in the national guard as a commissioned officer.

On the 10th of May following the board met in this city and recommended his discharge from the service for unsoldierlike conduct at the battle of San Juan. The governor approved the adverse findings of this court and issued a special order directing that Major Smith be dismissed from the service. A writ of certiorari was subsequently obtained from Judge McAdam, and it brought up for review the orders issued in the case, the findings of the board, the approval of the governor and the special order discharging him from the service. The court vacates the determination of the board of examiners and revises order No. 37.

RATHBUN GIVEN UP.

The Accused Murderer Handed Over to Indiana.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14.—Newell C. Rathbun, accused of murder in Jeffersonville, Ind., was turned over to the United States authorities late yesterday as a deserter from the army and was at once given into the custody of Captain Applegate, chief of police in Jeffersonville. Since doubt has been cast on the identity of the body at Little Rock by Rathbun's relatives and friends Rathbun has braced up and has ceased to talk.

The Louisville police authorities have refused to send Rathbun to Little Rock to testify at the coroner's inquest over the corpse that was shipped there. They say that Rathbun will go nowhere except to Jeffersonville, where he is to be tried on the charge of murdering by poison Charles Goodman. A telegram was sent to Little Rock asking that the corpse be returned to Jeffersonville.

A telegram has been received from the chief of police of Evansville, Ind., stating that Goodman was a resident of Cripple Creek, Colo., where he was a brass worker.

Fight Over Offices.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A disgraceful scene was enacted in the chamber of the Oneida county board of supervisors. Mob rule reigned, and bloodshed was narrowly averted. The trouble was precipitated by an attempt of a certain element in the board to juggle with the method ordinarily employed in filling the several offices at the disposal of the members. In the melee the supervisors rushed at the clerk of the board, pinning him against the wall and using him with great violence. The services of several policemen were necessary to restore order.

Minister Stops Prizefights.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 14.—On complaint made to the police commissioners of this city by the Rev. Hugh B. McCauley, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church here, the commissioners at a meeting held last night issued orders that no more boxing contests can be held in this city in the future. This action is a result of the fight that occurred Monday night between Jimmy Handler and "Young Peter Jackson," which was stopped in the eighteenth round by the police.

Evans to Serve In the East.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Secretary Long intends to send Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans out to the Asiatic station to be second officer in command. Both Admiral Remey, commander in chief of that station, and Admiral Kempff, junior squadron commander, will return soon to the United States, having served out the term allotted for service in Asiatic waters. This will leave Rear Admiral Rogers, now in senior command of the squadron, in supreme command.

Real Daughters of Revolution.

Portland, Me., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Waddell, who was found dead in bed here, had the distinction of being the youngest real Daughter of the Revolution in America that the society knew anything about. She was the daughter of Lot Humphrey, who fought in the Revolution and who married a second time when he was well advanced in years. He is buried in the town of Bloomfield, Conn. Mrs. Waddell was seventy years of age.

Big Spice House Burned.

New York, Nov. 14.—Fire late last night attacked the wholesale grocery and spice house of Smith & Sills, at Eighth avenue and Forty-sixth street. The damage to the building is estimated at $35,000 and to the stock, by reason of flame, smoke and water, $110,000.

Oklahoma Statehood Convention.

Muskogee, I. T., Nov. 14.—Five hundred delegates have arrived from Indian Territory towns to attend the single statehood convention here. Politicians are on the fence, but business interests favor statehood with Oklahoma as quickly as possible.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; brisk west to northwest winds.

A Steel Secret.

India was in possession of a steel secret once which is lost now. This was the inlaying with gold of steel blades in such a manner that the strength of the blade was not impaired nor its temper spoiled.

Water In Fruit.

The percentage of water is 80 in plums and grapes, 82 in apples, 84 in pears, 86 in oranges, 90 in lemons and 95 in watermelons.

Saved by Her Clothes.

A medical journal mentions an attempt at suicide by a young woman, who jumped off a suspension bridge and fell about 300 feet. Her clothes acted as a sort of parachute, and she was picked up alive and none the worse for her fall except for a few bruises.

Potatoes and Turnips.

Two pounds of potatoes, it is said, contain as much nutriment as thirteen pounds of turnips.

Houses In Glasgow.

Out of 156,000 houses or flats in Glasgow 36,000 were found to have but one room and 70,000 but two rooms.

The Supreme Court.

There are nine members of the supreme court of the United States, one chief justice and eight associate justices. They are appointed for life by the president, with the concurrence of the senate.

Tree Felling Time.

Lumbermen say that the best times of the year for felling timber are midwinter and midsummer.

Roses.

An acre of land will give 1,500 pounds of rose petals, from which five ounces of the attar may be distilled, and this quantity has a market value of from $45 to $85. The rosewater, a byproduct, amounts to 300 gallons the acre, worth from 75 cents to $1 a gallon.

London Smokers.

London alone reduces to ashes a million cigars a week.

Glass Stoppers.

Something that is not generally known is that with ground glass bottles and stoppers no stopper can ever fit the neck of any other bottle than the one it was originally made for. The tiny ridges and channels in the neck and stopper face fit together as do the parts of a complicated lock.

Coal Tar Dyes.

Germany furnishes about seven-eighths of the world's supply of coal tar dyes, its income from this source being over $25,000,000 a year.

Silk Hats In England.

Silk hats continue to be very fashionable in England. Of course the greatest wear is in London, but throughout Great Britain there is expended each year over $1,000,000 on this style of headgear.

The Doukobhors.

The peaceful Doukobhors are the Quakers of Russia. They are opposed to all wars.

Railway Extension.

The average increase in the length of railways throughout the world is about 11,000 miles per annum, equal to nearly 2½ per cent of the total lines existing, which at the beginning of this century embraced nearly 480,000 miles.

Edible Birds' Nests.

Caverns along the coast of Leyte and others of the Philippine Islands produce the finest edible birds' nests known to commerce in the far east.

Lamp Chimneys.

One of the most convenient things for washing the inside of lamp chimneys is a piece of sheepskin with the wool on, tacked round the end of a stick of convenient length. This is easy to keep clean and will dry quickly.

Hurricane Pressure.

In a hurricane blowing at eighty miles an hour the pressure on each square foot of surface is three and a half pounds.

Fruitful Turkey.

Cotton grows splendidly in many parts of the Turkish empire, and so does tobacco. Olives, apples, pears, all sorts of plums, peaches, apricots, pomegranates, tomatoes, melons, lemons, squashes, quinces and oranges abound. The provinces which owe allegiance to the sultan would feed ten times the population.

Labor In Japan.

Japan has no laws for the protection of labor or restricting the employment of women and children.

Kansas High and Low.

Wyandotte county, averaging only 700 feet above the sea level, is the lowest point in Kansas. Cheyenne county, on the Colorado border, 4,000 feet above the sea, is the highest.

Dormant Accounts.

There is in Maine savings banks $72,592.54 belonging to individuals who have done no business with the banks for more than a score of years.

Desk Light.

Desks and tables for the use of children, or adults either, where it is impossible to have an overhead light, should always be so arranged in connection with the windows that the light will fall upon the book or paper from the left side.

Sydney and London.

Taking the distance as the crow flies, Sydney, 10,120 miles, is the most distant of large cities from London.

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FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1901.

As usual, opinions on whether we are to have a long hard winter vary.

Richard Croker can afford to lose once in a while, but Devery and Murphy need the money.

Von Waldersee is doubtless pained to observe how long it is between orations in the English army.

The man who inherits Li Hung Chang's yellow jacket and peacock feather gets a legacy of trouble.

Maryland has a record for uncertainties which ought to prevent Mr. Gorman from being overconfident.

The sultan would not have cared for a European concert, but one in tion, with shotted guns, is too much for him.

The presidential proclamation refers to the past year as one of peace. This is, of course, comparatively speaking.

The Bulgarian brigands acted on the common expression that Americans go abroad for the sake of distributing money.

With reference to the Isthmian canal, England concluded that it might as well accept the ... of ... situation gracefully.

It is a serious outlook for the sultan of Turkey when he can no longer defend his territory by playing on the jealousies of Europe.

It is to be expected that Mr. Tillman will succeed in thinking up a few more harsh things to say between now and the assemblage of congress.

Mr. Bryan's gratitude for the support of Tammany in his presidential campaign has not led him to send any messages of condolence to that organization.

The Duke of Cornwall and York will receive the title of Prince of Wales, but it is not known whether he will undertake to set the fashions in men's wear.

If the rural legislators continue to irritate the ... New York, the metropolis may do something the way of an attack on the barrel of hard cider in the woodshed.

A state that has gone as long as a year without lynching feels privileged to point the finger of scorn at any commonwealth that relapses into that form of barbarism.

Mr. Roosevelt is now regarded by people as a fine example of the man with the opportunity. And Mr. Roosevelt has not let many opportunities slip by in the past.

It might have some tendency to deter crime if the pictorial publications would not insist on making every woman who is hated to the police court good looking and stylish.

The Gatlmanman is expected to make war impossible. This fond hope has been held out in connection with nearly every man-destroying device invented during the past twenty years.

The holding of the greatest of world's fairs on a site where Indians were barred a hundred years ago is an example of the wonderfully rapid sweep of events in the building of the west.

Minister Wu may be offered a professor ship in an American university. In the event of his acceptance, it is hoped he will come to think better of American literature than some of our native educators do.

The opposing candidate's affiliation with Croker would have entitled Mr. Low to a scholarly little joke about the Shepard and his crook.

In order to compete with American manufactures, Europe is obliged to purchase American machinery. It is a little like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The United States will lead all countries this year in foreign exports, in foreign trade balance and in its treasury surplus. Under such conditions continued prosperity may be confidently expected.

The designation of King Edward's eldest son to be Prince of Wales follows ... and general expectation. There was some surprise when ... himself relinquish ... title to become king, did not ... bestow the traditional ... his heir. ... long a period has ... since a new prince was ... that the memory of living men a ... went at fault and it was forgotten the title does not pass automatically, as does that of king, but ... bestowed by royal ... and may even be suppressed ... the crown so wills. The Duke of ... however, given the additional title of Duke of Cornwall, and ... this designation he made his ... of the distant colonies. It was generally understood that when he returned perhaps on the occasion of the coronation, the king would ... the principality and thus formally elevate the son to the position ... himself so long held. Of course, there was no doubt as to the ... That would not be affected ... the loyal or the will ... the rank which has ... in England ... to the throne. It ... after a few months ... that the king was an ... his son, who had not ... himself in ... should enjoy his quantity ... found an excellent ... the colonial tour ... from the succession of ... in which he participated ... he bore himself admirably under ... circumstances. The journey ... of unmistakable benefit to England ... Prince of Wales has ... fully ... called for ... for the manner in which he ... an important a mission.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS IN SESSION.

New York, Nov. 15—The ... annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers began here today at the house of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The presiding officer ... Clement Taylor, chairman of the executive committee. Among those present were Naval Constructor W. ... Prof. Alexander Haefeer ... H. Cramp, Naval Constructor ... Hanscom, Chief Engineer ... Kovitch of the Russian navy, ... Petroff, of the Russian navy ... Madidewsky of the Russian navy, Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor ... Nixon, Prof. C. H. Peabody ... W. F. Dadland and John C. K... lately of the United States navy. The proceedings began with the reading of the annual reports, after which a number of technical papers were presented.

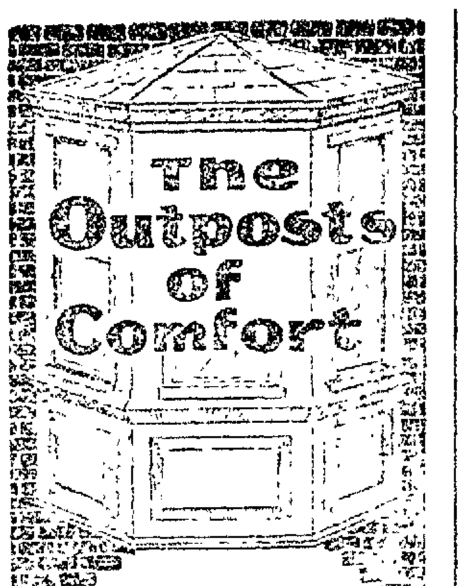
MIKADO AT THE COLUMBIA.

A remarkably elaborate presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera The Mikado, is promised at the Columbia Theatre, Boston, next Monday ... and the cast will be one seldom ... There will be a chorus of about sixty or eighty voices. It is some time since The Mikado was given in Boston, and music lovers are looking forward to the event with pleasure. In the cast are several of the artists who appeared in the great Grau-Savage production of the opera given at the New York Metropolitan Opera House last season. Mr. Col. Simmonson, a gentleman whose record as a conductor is of the best, is musical director. The company ... under the management of Mr. Robert Grau. During the engagement of ... at the Columbia the prices will be 25, 50, 75 and $1. The following is the cast:

Yum Yum,	Miss Edith Mason
Pitti Sing,	Miss Lillian Swain
Peep Bo,	Miss Ida Mull...
Katisha,	Miss Lucille Saunders
Koko,	Mr. Louis DeLange
Nanki Poo,	Mr. Alex Clark
Nanki Poo,	Mr. Al. McGuckin
Pish Tush,	Mr. Rhys Thomas

BETTER FITCHBURG SERVICE.

The management of the Boston & Maine railroad company is reported to be planning for a shortening of the running time of several of its through trains over the Fitchburg division, and for a material improvement also in the service.



M F Roofing Tin insures a sound, rust proof covering to the main roof and the little roofs over cornices and windows. The roofs are the outposts of house comfort—a leak at any of these points is fatal to the comfort of its furnishings. The safe way to comfort is to contract with the roofer to put on

M F Roofing Tin

—the best of all roofing: 50 years the world's standard for its ... It is the heaviest coating of ... the kind now used, and will not rust. If you would know more of M F roofing write W. C. CRONEMEYER, Agent, ... Carnegie Building, Pittsburg. ... roofing.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

TABS ON FREIGHT CARS.

...ing Undertaking and Carried On in the Most Systematic Manner.

Did you ever wonder how a big railroad corporation kept tabs on its ... cars? Did it ever occur to you the ... of ... are ... to keep ... of all the cars ... the Boston & Maine railroad ... every corporation of this kind has a ... whose sole business it is to keep account of all the cars belonging to the road. This implies ... to the freight cars, which are scattered all over the country, and ... can readily be seen what a task ... In spite of the care of the accountant and his corps of assistants, the ... lost, ... smashed ... and ... are ... so it is at ... very evident that the accountant's life is a busy one. When a railroad corporation is first organized it has a large number of cars of its own, and if it is a prosperous road it will probably continue ... along. These original ... scattered, however ... world ... cars ... corporations ... the United States, from New ... on the coast ... California. It is this mutual loan of cars and how the various railroads keep track of them that interests the public. The one thing that must be remembered in railroad business is the fact that the car business is done wholly by trust, every railroad trusting its neighbor, which gets trusted in return. Each corporation gives a certain amount for ... of track that their neighbors' ... over their rails, and ... contemporary, or contemporaries, it may be, do the same with cars ... to them. For instance, ... Head has a freight train composed wholly of its own cars, which are bound for some distant city which is not within reach of its own rails. The first thing that is done on starting ... is for the conductor to take the number of each car on the train. This ... is in due time forwarded to the ... yard master, who is one of the ... car accountant's assistants. This in turn is sent to the head car accountant's office. When a point is reached where a transfer to another road is necessary, the bills and all ... accounts are handed to the conductor on this division, who makes duplicates and forwards them to the head accountant on that road. The first conductor, having surrendered his cars, reports to the head accountant on his own road, who verifies the transfer through the head accountant of the other road. This is kept up on all the roads that the cars travel over ... the different cars reach their destination. The car accountant knows it and it is his business to see that the ... are kept moving, as no pay is received unless the car is being actually used. Once every month the accounts between the railroads are settled up and the work is begun all over again to run another month. Railroads that own a number of cars of course have a great deal more money due them than is due to other roads, and in this way a railroad may get along with very few of its own cars, using those belonging to other roads. The mileage often amounts to quite a sum, as about six mills a mile is the rate on a car.

News on every page of the Herald.

THEATRICAL NEWS

NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

On Tuesday evening next at Music hall the jolly jingle, The Burgomaster, will be presented with all its wealth of wit, beauty and song that characterized its long and prosperous runs in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo and Boston, where it is considered the acme of the jolliest kind of jollity seen in years. This merry musical comedy carries in the achievement of there being never a dull moment; the music is of that fluent, graceful and melodic nature that invites encore after encore, and the humor is of the bright, clear-cut American crispness that is positively one continuous round of laughter and applause; at any rate, the great cravings of the American public for "something new" seems to have found ample satisfaction in The Burgomaster, as the ... are new, the dances novel, the ... original, the scenery picturesque, the music popular to a degree and the cast par excellent. In fact, the whole piece is surrounded by brilliancy of tone, color and motion which is a positive revelation to all admirers of beauty laughter and song. Without a doubt this merry piece is the cleverest musical ... presented for many a day, and ... reception ... everywhere has been little short of an ovation, as it has obtained the good will and praise of the press and public entire. The ... conceit is ... unusual distinction inasmuch as the book and lyrics ... of a kind that not even ... of ... national reputation ... with equal merit ... the music is of that light, ... that the ... people in the city ... as it has ... pleasant ... In fact, there ... of that bargain feeling, about ... Pixley's lines ... appear to suit the ... much as those across the footlights ... the ... fellowship, if ... that, ... the ... their ... amusement ... have had the good fortune to ... The company is a large ... numbering eighty people, and ... a large, merry chorus, said ... revelation of youth, beauty and ...

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

Last Appeal has closed its season.

A play called "The Sixth Commandment" ... its first production ... last Sunday.

Miss Isabel Pitt Lewis succeeds ... Robinson as leading lady of the ... company, now on the New England circuit.

Richard Mansfield killed a ... Providence, R. I., last April. He ... in Providence again this week and ... "super" ... him settle ... $75 as an alternative to going ... court.

RED IN THE BLOOD

is the sign of life, of vital force, of the force that life has, of the force that life is.

When the red is lacking, life is weak, the spirits are weak, the body is weak.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil puts red in the blood and life in the body.

It's the food you can turn into muscle and bone and nerve. It gives you the mastery over your usual food—you want that. What is life worth if you've got to keep dosing yourself as an invalid?

Red in the blood! get red in the blood!

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

MODERN SURGERY SURPASSED.

"While suffering from a bad case of piles I consulted a physician who advised me to try a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," says G. F. Carter, Atlanta, Ga. "I procured a box and was entirely cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a splendid cure for piles, giving relief instantly, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers." Surgery is unnecessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure any case. Cuts, burns, bruises and all other wounds are also quickly cured by it. Beware of counterfeits. At Philbrick's Pharmacy.

FOR A LIMITED TIME

THE COLONIAL OIL COMPANY.

Will sell its Treasury Stock at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE to raise the necessary money to sink its first oil well.

This Company was organized under the Laws of the State of Maine CAPITAL STOCK $500,000, PAR VALUE 50c. STOCK ISSUED FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Offices --- No. 8 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

H. J. Eardwell, President and Director, State Inspector, State House, Boston, Mass.

E. S. Plaisted, Vice President and Director, Boston, Mass.

W. E. Porter, Treasurer and Director, Boston, Mass.

S. B. Glazier, Secretary and Director, Medford Mass.

F. A. Plaisted, Director, Mulpitis, Cal.

This Company owns and controls 480 ACRES OF POSITIVELY PROVEN OIL LANDS in the three famous districts. Sunset, Devil's Den and Monterey. Its property is surrounded by such famous wells as those belonging to the Canard, Beacon, Areola and several others of equal prominence. 50 PER CENT. OF THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE TREASURY for future developments upon its property, a portion of which is at this time offered to the public at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, this being done to raise the necessary amount of money to sink its first well after which the stock WILL ADVANCE TO $1.00 PER SHARE. This stock at the price above mentioned is exceedingly cheap considering the vast amount of exceedingly valuable property owned and controlled by the company, and the fact that it is oil bearing land.

Send for prospectus and further information, or better still call at the Company's Offices where ITS DEEDS AND TITLES ARE KEPT SUBJECT TO YOUR INSPECTION.

☞ Make all checks payable to W. E. PORTER, Treasurer, No. 8 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST

FINE OLD

KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY

Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.

R. H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent.

31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.

For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

Opening and Closing New York Stock Quotations.

RAILROADS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing 1st.	Closing Asked.
Atchison	81	81 1 8	78 1-2	79 1 4	79 1 2
do preferred	101 1 4	101 1 4	99 3-4	100 1 8	100 1 4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	69 5 8	69 5 8	67	67 3 4	67 7 8
Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47	46 1 2	46 1 2	46 3 4
Chicago & Great West	26 1 4	26 1 4	25 1 4	25 1 2	25 7 8
Illinois Central	140 1 8	140 1-8	138 3 4	139	139 3 8
Louisville & Nashville	107	107	105 1 2	106	106 1 8
Missouri Pacific	102 3 4	103	99 1 4	100 7 8	101
Manhattan Elevated	128 1 2	129 1 8	127 1 8	128 1 4	128 3 8
Metropolitan St. Ry.	166 3 4	166 3 4	163	164 1 4	164 1 2
New York Central	162 3 4	163	159 3 4	160	160 1 2
Pennsylvania Central	146 1 4	146 1 4	144 3 4	145 1 4	145 1 2
Rock Island	148	148	145 3 4	146 1 2	147
St. Paul	172 1 8	172 1 8	168 1 4	169 1 4	169 1 2
Southern Pacific	61 7 8	61 7 8	59 3 4	60 1 4	60 3 8
Southern Railway pref	90 3 4	90 3 4	89 7 8	90 1 2	90 3 4
Texas Pacific	41	41	40 1 8	40 3 8	40 1 2
Union Pacific	108 1-4	108 1 4	104	104 7-8	105
do preferred	93 5-8	93 5 8	91 1-2	91 3 4	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing 1st.	Closing Asked.
Anaconda Mining	34 3 4	34 3 4	34 1 8	34 1 4	33 1 2
Amalgamated Copper	87	87	85 1 4	86	86 1 8
Am. Sugar Refineries	120 1 2	120 1-2	118 1 4	119 1 4	119 1 2
People's Gas	103 3 4	103 3 4	101 7 8	103 1 8	103 1 4
Tennessee Coal and Iron	63 1-2	63 1 2	61 1-2	61 7 8	62
United States Leather	12 1 8	12 1 8	11 7 8	11 3 4	12
do preferred	81	81	80 3 4	81	81 1 4
United States Steel	43 5-8	43 5 8	42 7 8	43	43 1 8
do. preferred	93	93 1 8	92 1 8	92 1 4	92 3 4

Opening and Closing Boston Stock Quotations.

RAILROADS.

	Opening	High	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked
Atchison	80 3 4	80 3 4	78 3 4	79 3 8	79 3 4
Atchison preferred	101	101	99 7 8	100	100 1 2
Pere Marquette	95	95	90	—	—
Union Pacific	107 7 8	107 7 8	104	104 7 8	105 1 8

MINING.

	Opening	High	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked
Adventure	22 1-2	22 1-2	22	22	22 1 2
Amalgamated	86 3 4	86 3 4	85 1 8	86	86 1 4
Baltic	43 1 2	44	42	42	43
Bingham	29 1 4	29 3 4	29 1-4	29	30
Calumet & Hecla	645	645	645	645	647 1 2
Copper Range	60	60	59	59	60
Isle Royale	22	22 1 2	22	22	23
Old Dominion	24 1 4	24 3 4	24 1-8	24 1-2	25
Osceola	98 1 2	98 1 2	98	97 1 2	98 1 2
Utah	24	24	23	23 1 4	23 3-4
United States	15 1 4	15 1 4	15	14 7 8	15

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Opening	High	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked
Am. Sugar Refineries	119 7 8	119 7 8	118 1 4	118 7 8	119 1 8
Amer Tel. & Telephone	157	157 1 2	157	157	157 1-2
Massachusetts Electric	36 3 4	36 7 8	36 1 2	36 1 8	36 1-2
United Fruit	89 1 8	89 1 2	87 3 4	89	89 1 2
Un. Shoe Machine	46	48 1-2	46	48	48 1 2
United States Steel	43 5 8	43 5 8	42 7 8	43 1 8	43 3 8
U. S. Steel preferred	93	93	92 3 4	92 1 2	92 3 4

ROAD TO BE OPERATED DURING DECEMBER.

The Boston & Maine railroad has decided to run the York Harbor & Beach railroad during the month of December. This will be good news to contractors and builders.

GUESTS OF LANDLORD CUTLER.

Landlord Cutler of the Sea View house, entertained Congressman Sulloway and Secretaries George A. Bailey and E. M. Topping, at dinner on Wednesday. The genial host gave his visitors a fine spread and they enjoyed every minute of their stay.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlsen, H. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—A. N. Wells, E. R.; H. B. Dow, Treas.; William P. Gray, Sec.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcomb D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

Professional Cards.

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Residence, 98 State St.

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Portsmouth, N. H

Office Hours | 1 A. M., 3 P. M., 7.30 to 10 Evenings

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Portsmouth, N. H.

S. TOWLE M. D

84 State Street Portsmouth, N. H.

Office Hours:

A. M., ... 4 and 7 to ... P. M.

The Famous

HOTEL WHITTIER,

Open the Entire Year.

FAVORITE STOPPING PLACE FOR PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.

If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.

OTIS WHITTIER, Proprietor

CUTLER'S

SEA VIEW,

HAMPTON BEACH,

Where you get the famous

FISH DINNERS.

Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.

JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be ... Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

The Herald has all the latest news.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartfrod . . . . . Manager

Tuesday Even'ng Nov. 19th.

The Gloriously Exciting Musical Comedy Triumph,

THE BURGOMASTER

THE JOLLIEST KIND OF JOLLIALITY,

Will Be Presented With All Its Wealth Of

WIT, BEAUTY AND SONG,

That Characterized Its Phenomenal Runs in Chicago 198 Times, Boston 128 Times, New York 111 Times, Philadelphia 67 Times, Buffalo 56 Times (During Pan-American Exposition.)

The Original

ALADDIN DREAM OF LOVELINESS, ENDLESS CHAIN OF HUMOR, FASCINATING MINE OF MELODY.

80 POPULAR PLAYERS

— AND THE —

FAMOUS "GIRLIE" CHORUS OF YOUTH AND GRACE.

Such Girls! Such Music!

Such Fun! Such Laughter!

YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY.

— PRICES —

35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Saturday morning, Nov. 16th.

HEALTHY INCREASE SHOWN.

Over Forty-six Hundred Manufacturing Establishments and Seventy Thousand Wage Owners.

WASHINGTON Nov. 15.—According to a bulletin issued by the census bureau today, the value of the manufacture products of the state of New Hampshire increased 38 percent in the decade from 1890 to 1900. the aggregate value for the latter year being $118 669,308. The cost of the material used, for 1900 was $66 318 591 The wages paid were $27,620, 247 and there were 79 419 wage earners. The manufacturing establishments in the state number 4671, and the capital employed amounts to $109, 929,661.

The report covers the entire last half century and reveals the fact that manufacturing in that time had supplanted agriculture as the leading branch of industry, Speaking of the progress thus shown it is stated that "It becomes the more striking when compared with the growth of population. Since 1850 the population has increased 29 per cent, while the average number of wage earners has increased from 27,092 to 70 419 a gain of 159 per cent."

Boots and shoes take the lead among articles manufactured, their value being $23,405,558. The second article of importance is cotton goods the product being valued at $22 998,249 The greatest growth is also shown in boots and shoes, the product for 1890 having been valued at a little more than half the value of that of 1900.

PROJECT OPPOSED.

Heavy Taxpayers at Concord Remonstrate Against Proposed $150,000 City Building.

Concord, Nov. 15.—An indignation meeting was held here last evening The principals were heavy taxpayers who represent the major part of the wealth of the city. It is intended to take such action as will defeat the recent vote taken by the city councils relative to the erection of a $150,000 city building.

Speeches were made in opposition to the project, and a committee of remonstrance was appointed composed of influential residents. A report will be made at the next meeting. It was declared that it is not considered advisable by heavy taxpayers to erect the building, at least for the sum named.

GOV. JORDAN'S PROCLAMATION

Brooklyn Church Desires To Use It In Thanksgiving Service.

Concord, Nov. 15.—The secretary of state has received a request for a copy of Gov. Jordan's Thanksgiving day proclamation to be used in a service at the Hanson-pl Baptist church Brooklyn, N. Y.

MENACE OF MORMONISM.

Said to Be Expanding Greatly in the West and Spreading Rapidly in the Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—"Greatly underrated is the danger of Mormonism. When the public realizes that there are two Mormon churches in Brooklyn, one in Manhattan, one in Philadelphia, a strong and growing Mormon settlement on the borders of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and that the strongest church in a section fifty miles from Jersey City is Mormon, it may be understood that the situation is menacing."

This statement was made to the woman's executive committee of the Domestic Missions of the Reformed church at its 18th anniversary in this city, by Miss Elizabeth B. Vermilye of the committee, in an address upon "Mormonism in the East." Miss Vermilye said farther:

"It was predicted that in fifty years the Mormons would control a belt of states cutting the country in two from northeast to southwest. The prediction has been verified in twenty years instead of fifty years. They own land from the Rocky mountains to the Sierras and are spreading east. They control four of the western states, and at their present rate of progression in a number of others will soon have supremacy in them, If the constitutional amendment making polygamy a crime is not passed now, it will soon be impossible to pass it, as they need to acquire control only in twelve states to prevent legislation against them. Two thousand Mormon missionaries are actively pursuing their propaganda work sixty of them in the state of New York alone.

LEARNING NEW PLAYS.

Dartmouth Putting in Hard Work for Harvard Game.

Hanover, Nov. 15.- The Dartmouth football team has been putting in some hard practice this week, in anticipation of the game with Harvard on Saturday and more especially to prepare for the game of a week hence, when Dartmouth will meet Brown at Providence.

Snow began to fall here on Tuesday morning, and the practice since that time has been on a frozen ground covered with an inch of snow, the Alumni field being discarded for the campus, except for the secret practice.

Coach McCornack has called in the services of Mason, the ex-Harvard tackle, who has been showing the men some new plays. The men are in fine condition for the most part, and anxious to get into the Brown game.

Capt. O'Connor has recovered from his injuries, and will be able to play in the Harvard game. Bullock, the colored end, who has not played since the Williams game, is again at his post, and as swift after the ball as ever. Smith, who has been playing center, is thought to have cracked his ribs in the University of Vermont game, and may not play Saturday.

Alling, tackle, is undoubtedly out of the game for the season, owing to injuries to his ankle received in the last game Leach, substitute guard, also was laid up in the Vermont game, his collar bone having been thrown out.

PIONEER HOTEL BURNED.

Cutter's, at Jeffray Centre, Prey to Flames While Owner and Wife are Enjoying a Tour.

JAFFRAY CENTER, Nov. 15.—Shortly after midnight yesterday morning Cutter's hotel, the pioneer summer hostelry in this section was destroyed by fire. It was built in 1817, after fire had destroyed its predecessor on the same site. John Cutter was the owner and proprietor and his financial loss will reach $9000.

In addition to the hotel building, the barn and fifty tons of hay were burned The fire, it is supposed, was due to a defective chimney. Mr. Cutter and his wife are away on a vacation tour, and it is not known where to locate them so as to notify them of their loss The buildings were insured for $6000.

A CORNER IN EGGS.

Hundreds of Thousands of Cases in Cold Storage.

Eggs promise to be as expensive in January as strawberries.

Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the big refrigerating houses are placing in cold storage every case of eggs that they can buy. They expect to have the market at their mercy by Jan. 15 when a fresh laid egg will be a rarity.

Then, it is asserted, the public will be compelled to meet the demands of the combine or abstain from eggs.

No fewer than 500,000 cases of eggs have gone into cold storage since July Armour & Co. are reported to own about half this number.

WHEW! THOSE SKUNKS.

Kittery Point and the Intervene in Need of a Pied Piper.

Some evening an electric car on the York and Kittery line will bring a load of suffocated passengers to Badger's Island. Why? Don't mention it. Skunks. Whew! Kittery Point and the Intervene are suffering from a plague of the pests.

These animals with the frightful smell are everywhere about that region in unlimited numbers. In former years the skunks have been plentiful, but never before to the extent that they now are. Persons are timid about going out nights for fear of meeting a skunk and when they do go it is with fear and trembling.

A family living up on the high ground report that they saw fifteen skunks together one evening and that their grounds have been the rendezvous for all the pests of that kind in the vicinity. A few nights ago a gentleman went home in the latter part of the evening and just as he was going to enter his front yard he stepped on a skunk, which at once filled the whole neighborhood with its odor He has ever since had his clothes, including a brand new overcoat, hanging out on a line hoping that the scent would leave them. At last accounts the garments could be smelled half a mile.

One day last week a lady heard her dog barking out on the piazza. She opened the door to see what was the matter, when she saw a skunk not three feet from the door, being held at bay by the dog. As soon as the skunk saw the open door he made for it, and the lady had barely time to shut it, and keep Mr Skunk out of her house.

Several of the animals have been trapped and a few have been shot but this has not seemed to lessen the numbers in the smallest degree. The nuisance continues and there is no way to abate it, to the knowledge of those who live there.

One night this week a score of passengers were going to their homes in an electric car when one of these animals got under the wheels. The skunk was killed, but such a fearful smell the passengers had never experienced before. It penetrated their clothing and they took to their homes a generous share of the odor. One man said that it seemed to be all through him. He washed his hair and took a bath but he smelled as badly as ever.

There is talk of offering a bounty on skunks and in this way many hope that the pests will be killed off in such numbers that they will cease to be so troublesome. By that time however, the severe cold weather will be at hand and the skunks will go into winter quarters.

FAT FOR POSTMASTERS.

Curious Campaign Case That Came Up in the Federal Court at Greenville, Tenn.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 15.—A case which, so far as known, is without precedent, has just been decided by Judge Clark of the federal court, sitting at Greenville. Tenn.

H. H. Gouchenour, the democratic county chairman of Greene county, sought campaign contributions, and in order to secure them went to democratic postmasters in the county and asked them to contribute $10 each, agreeing to mail through their offices so many political documents that their increase in pay based on stamp cancellations, these being fourth class offices, would amount to as much as or more than, the amounts asked for campaign purposes. The effect would be to increase the pay of fourth class postmasters at the expense of the government.

At the last time of court three indictments were found against Gouchenour and certain postmasters. on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government. To these indictments demurrers were filed, based on the theory that no offences were charged, as a person had a right to mail matter on which postage had been paid, in any postoffice in the United States.

These demurrers were sustained by Judge Clark.

An appeal to the United States court of appeals at Cincinnati was taken by Atty.-Gen. Wright.

Gouchenour is a prominent democrat, and made the race for congress at the last election.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DENTISTS.

Manchester, Nov. 15.—The New Hampshire Dental association, after listening to addresses by W. F. Bisbee, DDS., of Camden, Me., and Dr. C. H. Gerrish of Exeter last night, conducted a social session of music and literary efforts. The committee of arrangements consisted of Joseph Boylston, E. C. Blaisdell and Orlando Johnson. Following the program refreshments were served. The convention will be brought to a close tomorrow morning, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

CROWDS AT SKY FARM.

"Simply delightful" is the consensus of opion of the thousands who have enjoyed that most charming play, Sky Farm, at the Boston Museum now concluding its fifth week of uninterrupted tremendous success, a record rarely equalled at the Museum or any other theatre in Boston.

While Sky Farm will probably not be seen in any other city hereabouts this season it will not be possible to make arrangements for the running of special trains from any part of New England simply for the reason that there is no need of such inducements to attract patronage. for the Museum is now crowded to its doors at every performance and large theatre parties could not be accommodated; therefore the Boston Museum management will make no effort of this kind and cannot offer any reduction in rates to any parties large or small. All will be treated alike at the box office of the theatre. This decision concerning the running of Sky Farm excursion parties is final and people from a distance who want to enjoy this—one of the sweetest, cleanest plays ever written on a New England subject must continue to do as they are doing now by scores, comes as individuals.

Sky Farm is thoroughly American from deepest roots to topmost tips of branches. It is by an American author, Mr. Edward E. Kidder, the writer of those other great successes, Peaceful Valley and A Poor Relation; it is on an American theme in a New England atmosphere and is presented by an American company under one of the most progressive of American managers, Mr. Charles Frohman, and can be seen upon the stage of one of the most thoroughly American playhouses in the country—that long established temple of the drama—the Boston Museum Sky Farm is a play which has been aptly said to be "full of sunshine and love," the cleanest, best, most rippling kind of merriment and the tenderest, sweetest of sentiment. "All the world loves a lover" and this is probably one of the strongest reasons why so many good people find such keen enjoyment and deep interest and satisfaction in attending the performances of Sky Farm The attention is rivited at the start on the characters as they begin to appear and one must stay until the final fall of the curtain to get the full measure of pleasure which has already been experienced for nearly three hours.

The stay of Sky Farm at the Boston Museum is positively limited and as the capacity of the house is taken at every performance, an early application should be made to secure good seats or in fact any seats at all. Matinee performances are given on Wednesdays and Saturdays and the final curtain now falls at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon and 10.30 o'clock at night

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10, 25, and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address 433

STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

SOME MISUNDERSTANDING.

Washington Has Its Eye on Nicaragua, Great Britain and the Mosquito Indians.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—The statement in a Managua dispatch credited to Mr. Paget, the British secretary of legation there, to the effect that the United States has approved the claim of Great Britain to be recognized as a protector of the Mosquito Indians, has attracted the attention of the diplomatic body here. An inquiry indicates that there is danger of a complete misunderstanding of the matter.

The fact is that, so far from acquiring any new privileges on the Mosquito coast, the British government is relinquishing those it now enjoys. The treaty of Managua, negotiated about 50 years ago between Great Britain and Nicaragua, imposed upon the English government the duty of protecting the Mosquito Indians. Great Britain is trying now simply to have the Nicaraguan government enter into treaty obligations to care for these Indians in the future.

The United States government has taken no action in the matter, but it is, of course, to the interest of this country that some such absolute recognition of the sovereignty of Nicaragua should be made, and the pending questions arising out of the treaty of Managua between Great Britain and Nicaragua be gotten out of the way.

"HUMAN FLY'S" TASK.

and Then Take a Stroll Up the Wants to Walks Up a 75-Foot Tower Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—F. S. Southerland, the champion climber of the world, who is known throughout the United States and in Europe as the "Human Fly," was in consultation today with Chief Clerk Taylor of the post office department and a number of other government officials.

For some time the question has been seriously considered of erecting a 50-foot flagstaff on the main tower of the post office builing, and transferring to this pole the time ball that now falls at exactly noon each day from the staff of on the state, war and navy building.

The erection of the staff and ball appeared to be a difficult job, and those steeple climbers who were consulted on the subject expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to erect a scaffolding from the base of the tower to its apex, as the sides of the tower rise almost perpendicularly for 75 or 100 feet. The project had nearly been abandoned because of the vast amount of work and trouble entailed, when one of the officials heard of Southerland, and sent for him, to ask his opinion as to the practicability of the move. He laughed when told what was desired.

"Easy," he said. "Why, it's not worth talking about. Tell me what you want me to do and when you want me to do it."

Mr. Taylor asked the "Human Fly" whether he intended to use a scaffolding or ropes, how he intended to get them to the tower.

Southerland, who is built like a gladiator, laughed and waved his hand scornfully. "Ropes—scaffolds—I don't use them. They are for amateurs. I walk up. That is where I get the name of the 'Human Fly.'"

"But, my dear man," said the chief clerk, despairingly, "you might as well try to walk up the wall of this room."

"That's easy, too," said the "Human Fly."

He quickly opened a valise, donned an odd looking pair of shoes and a still more peculiar looking pair of gloves, and stepping to a side of the room clear of furniture, calmly walked up the wall until his head touched the ceiling with as much ease and facility as if he were climbing a ladder. When he came down and had removed his suction shoes and gloves, he was asked no more questions as to how he proposed to get the slender shaft and time ball on top of the tower.

The chief clerk will lay the matter of the erection of the pole and ball before the postmaster general and Southerland will probably do his sensational climb some time in the near future.

While in Washington Southerland contemplates asking the proper authorities for permission to walk up the Washington monument, on the outside. As the shaft is 555 feet high and its sides are perpendicular, Southerland was laughed at when he mentioned the matter.

Southerland's buisness card, which gives his permanent address in care of L. Z. Leiter, Chicago, contains the significant statement: "I assume all risks."

JINGLES AND JESTS.

A November Farewell.

Goodby bullfrog, [illegible],
You allus [illegible] to me
Makes me [illegible], you know,
Dat you mus' [illegible]

'Twas de bullfrog singin' to [illegible]
Soothed me when I slep' all night;
'Twas de [illegible] dat buzzed [illegible]
Kep' me dozin' all de [illegible]

Now [illegible] an' [illegible]
Sorry, mos', dat [illegible]
Wind comes [illegible]
Goodby, bullfrog, [illegible]

—Washington Star.

The Worm Turns.

Publisher (testily) I can't see anything in that manuscript of yours.

Struggling Author (vindictively)—I presume so, but you know some of your readers may be quite intelligent. —New York Weekly.

One Cause of Failure.

"De reason some of us doesn' git along," said Uncle Eben, "is dat we sits down dreamin' of automobiles when we orter be pushin' a wheelbarrer."—Washington Star.

The Aztec Language.

The Aztec language, in use in Mexico at the time of the discovery of America, lacked the sounds indicated by our letters b, d, f, g, r, i, j and v.

Purifies the Air.

A quick and easy way to change the atmosphere in an invalid's room is to pour some cologne into a soup plate and set fire to it. The spirit will make a pretty flame and impart a delightfully refreshing odor to the air.

Locusts.

Italians call locusts "little horses," and the German term for these pests is "hay horses."

Corn Cure.

A certain cure for the most long standing corn will be found as follows: Mix a small piece of bread with a little vinegar; apply to corn two or three nights. It will then be completely cured.

A CARELESS BEGGAR.

Why One Woman Got No Alms In a Jeweler's Store.

"I hard hearted!" repeated the Broadway jeweler briskly. "Not a bit of it, my boy; not a bit of it. I simply used my eyes and saw at a glance that that woman was unworthy of our help."

"Pardon me, Mr. Holmes," said the customer, with some sarcasm. "I didn't recognize you without your makeup."

"Well, I don't lay claim to any extraordinary perceptive gift," said the jeweler, ignoring the fling, "but I repeat I saw at a glance that that woman who just asked for alms was a professional fakir or at least she wasn't in present need."

A few minutes before the subject of this conversation had entered the shop. She was a medium youngish woman, not well dressed and yet not in rags. She carried a small baby in her arms and essayed a rambling story of her abject poverty, concluding with a request for assistance. The customer was about to contribute, but the jeweler had nudged him and refused the woman's request, whereupon she had departed.

"What did you notice about her?" asked the jeweler.

"That she was apparently in distress and carried a helpless baby," returned the customer.

"The distress was assumed," said the jeweler positively. "The baby was a strong card, very frequently worked these days. When professional mendicants have no baby of their own to exhibit for purely sympathetic and commercial purposes, they borrow a baby. I don't know that this was the case with the woman in question, but I do know she wasn't in any need that she couldn't obviate herself and that in a few minutes."

"You're beyond me," said the customer.

"She wore diamond earrings and a wedding ring," said the jeweler simply. "If you were a jeweler you'd observe those things. The stones in her ears were good ones, too, not chips, but well cut stones. Without examining them closely I'd say that she could get $75 on the pair at any loan office.

"The best of the mendicants grow careless. When they grow so careless as to wear diamonds during their business hours, they curtail their receipts—that is, if they visit jewelry shops in search of alms."—New York Herald.

DISEASE GERMS.

What Becomes of Them After the Death of Their Victim?

In a recent number of a German journal devoted to bacteriology an interesting summary is presented of certain results attained by Dr. Klein in the course of a long series of experiments made lately in which Dr. Klein endeavored successfully to ascertain what becomes of disease germs after the death of their victim. These experiments had a very decided practical value, as the conditions which they proved to exist dispose effectually of one of the arguments which has been often used by advocates of cremation.

These latter have held that disease germs could retain their vitality for an indefinitely long period in the buried body and that therefore cemeteries, in addition to being harmful because of the decaying organic matter which they contained were positively dangerous because they acted as immense storage reservoirs for the bacteria of the different diseases.

Dr. Klein's results correct this mistaken idea. In order to carry out his experiments satisfactorily he buried animals which had died from certain known diseases, disinterred the bodies at the end of varying periods and examined the organs for bacteria.

The bacillus of Asiatic cholera was still living at the end of nineteen days, but after being buried for twenty-eight no living specimen could be found. The typhoid fever bacillus was able to exist for about the same length of time, while the germ which causes the bubonic plague was able to survive an interment of seventeen days, but was never found living at the end of three weeks.

The bacillus of consumption lives for but a short time after the death of its victim. Dr. Klein always found it without difficulty in the organs, but was never able to obtain a successful culture What is perhaps of even greater importance, he was never able to cause tuberculosis by injecting the bacteria thus found into the system of a healthy animal.

Horses' Instinctive Fear.

Among the surprises of modern city life nothing astonishes the man from the country more than the indifference of the horses to the speeding electric cars, noisy elevated trains and swift motor vehicles. Things that would have terrified and stampeded all the horses of the city not so many years ago are regarded with complacency, and yet the animals have not lost certain instincts of dread.

In an open express wagon coming down Third avenue last week there loomed up a gigantic polar bear. He was stuffed, the sign of a furrier, being taken to the taxidermist for repairs. As he slowly moved down the avenue there was an equine panic. The sparks flew from the granite blocks where the iron hoofs struck as the most pacific horses reared and plunged.—New York Times.

A Crack In a Piece of Metal.

A crack in a piece of metal is prevented from extending farther by the well known means of drilling a hole where the rent ends, but when the hole is not bored on just that spot the crack is apt to continue beyond the hole. A scientific journal recommends moistening the cracked surface with petroleum, then wiping it and then immediately rubbing it with chalk. The oil that has penetrated into the crack exudes and thus indicates with precision where the crack stops.

His Pun.

She (watching the steerage passengers) —See those two German girls! What lovely hair they have! Now, that's what I call real golden hair.

He—Nonsense. Can't you see it's plaited?—Philadelphia Press.

Crushing.

Mrs. Newbride (with an air of triumph) —Really, I was greatly surprised to get a wedding present from the Van der Gilds. They are so exclusive, you know.

Miss Jellus—Yes; but they are very charitable, I believe.

A Surprise.

Old Boarder—What's for breakfast? Hope not ham and eggs again.

Waitress—No, sir, not ham and eggs this morning.

"Thank the stars! What is it?"

"Only ham."

A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

Will Often Help You Greatly. Read What a Portsmouth Citizen Says.

You may hesitate to listen to the advice of strangers, but the testimony of friends or residents of Portsmouth is worth your most careful attention It is an easy matter to investigate such proof as this. Then the evidence must be conclusive. Read the following:

Mr. John Logan of No. 7 Reel street says:—"I never had any trouble with my kidneys until just before I obtained a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was taken all at once with a severe pain in the loins and it kept up a constant aching. Often it was so sore that it took my breath away to straighten up after bending forward and my head reeled or I was seized with dizziness [illegible] When I [illegible] about Doan's Kidney Pills I [illegible] them. Before I had taken the whole box I [illegible] the pain left [illegible]

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

OLIVER W. HAM,

(Successor to [illegible])

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59—2.

Constantly Increasing Sales Since 1874

Tells the story of the great success of the

7-20-4

10c CIGAR.

Little Gold Dust

A clear Havana filled

5c CIGAR

By the same manufacturer, is also a great favorite.

For Sale by All First Class Dealers.

H. W. NICKERSON,

LICENSED EMBALMER

— AND —

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

5 Daniel St. Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

W. E. Paul

RANGES

— AND —

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street

NewspaperARCHIVE®

MEN OF DISCRETION.

THE HEAD WAITERS IN NEW YORK'S FASHIONABLE RESORTS.

Difficulties of the Calling and the Nice Judgment That Must Be Exercised—Duties They Perform and the Big Incomes They Command.

Every restaurant and hotel proprietor realizes the value of a head waiter who has not only a large acquaintance, but is able to keep his old friends and make new ones. He knows how much such a man does toward attracting custom to his place, and he is aware of the extent to which persons who are going to dine at a restaurant alone or with friends will be influenced by the knowledge that they will find in this restaurant or that some man who knows what they want and will look after their needs and wishes with the interest that comes from past acquaintance and a knowledge that a reward for his interest is certainly forthcoming. It is not alone in his treatment of the old patron that the head waiter is invaluable to his employer. The functionary of that kind who is polite and efficient in other ways soon learns how to make friends for the restaurant, and persons who have once become accustomed to his ministrations and like them will return to the restaurant for the sake of having his particular attention.

The duties of the head waiter in a small hotel or one that has a permanent clientele are not nearly so responsible as those in places which have a constantly changing public. It is in the latter that the capacities of the head waiter are put to the greatest test, and as their number is limited there are always men enough to meet the demand. Generally the waiters in these places hold their employment for a long time.

The duties of the head waiter, who is anxious to make friends for himself and his place of employment, may be as manifold almost as he cares to make them. They do not end with a polite greeting and the selection of a table. They rarely begin there. The head waiter in case the party to be served is in the nature of a dinner party has probably been consulted in advance as to the selection of a table if indeed he has not had the entire ordering of the dinner. If the guests happen to know the head waiter well, there is usually no more for him to do than call him up on the telephone, tell him the number of his guests and the hour they are expected to arrive. The rest he will leave altogether to the head waiter, possibly telling him to be sure and have some certain dish on the table, or to limit the price to a certain figure or possibly the extent of the meal, as the party may be on the way to the theater and not care to linger over the dinner. But, as a whole, he puts the ordering of the dinner into the hands of the head waiter that he has confidence in and whom he also knows to be familiar with his tastes. It will be seen how responsible the position of such a man is and how important to the success of a restaurant or hotel an efficient head waiter is.

There are less extensive operations to promote the comfort of his patrons that are expected from the head waiter. Thus if the guest enters the dining room for breakfast with no appetite it is the duty of the head waiter to suggest that a cool melon or sliced oranges on ice may put him in a frame of mind to enjoy his piece of crisply fried sole and his coffee. One head waiter in the men's restaurant of a Fifth avenue hotel has made his particular reputation by his sympathetic suggestions at breakfast, and he has a regular following that travel in the direction of that hotel when they are feeling that without his advice breakfast might be impossible. He has especially pleased his patrons in this way, but there is not a head waiter in New York hotels who does not know the value of making his guests feel comfortable at breakfast time.

The duties of the head [illegible] in the different city restaurants are [illegible] measure by the rule of the [illegible] though he is always the one person in charge of the rest of the waiters. In one or two of the city restaurants all of the orders are taken by the head waiter and served by the waiters stationed at the table. But that is rare. In the majority of places the head waiter takes the orders only of those persons who are his regular customers and confines his attention to strangers, to seeing that they are seated and have a waiter to look after them and are not neglected during the meal. But it is to the regular patron that he will devote himself most, as it is only from the regular guests that the compensations of the head waiters come. The casual patron of a restaurant never thinks of tipping a head waiter unless he has looked after a large dinner for him. The rewards of the head waiter come from his own clientele, and he is therefore most solicitous of them. His rewards are so much larger than when they come from the tips of the waiters that he can afford to receive them at less frequent intervals.

The head waiter who is known to certain patrons of a restaurant who do not give dinners there, but are more or less regular diners or come to breakfast and are looked after by him, is not likely to benefit from his fees to the extent of more than $10, given at intervals of every six months and in one case at Christmas, when the head waiter is the functionary in the dining room that is most liberally rewarded. It is the number of his clients that makes his compensation in the end so large and enables him to earn an income that would in the case of any employee be high compensation. The best known head waiter in this city is said to receive annually about $9,000, although less than half of that amount comes from the establishment that employs him. The rest is made up from his fees. It rarely if ever happens in this city that a head waiter shares with those under him the tip given by a guest who orders a dinner. If, for the sake of illustration, a guest orders a dinner for six persons that comes to $100, he will probably give to the head waiter $15 or $20 as his fee. Possibly he may think that a certain share of that is going to the waiters who served the meal, but unless he particularly tells the head waiter to give some part of it to them they will not receive a cent. The head waiter takes it all as his share. He does not tip the chef either unless the diner who hands to him a large fee especially tells him that a part of the money is intended for the chef. He is supposed to attend merely to his business when he prepares the best meal that he can.—New York Sun.

The difference between a day dream and the ordinary dream is that the latter only costs you loss of sleep, while the former costs you both loss of time and money.

A CLOSE ELECTION.

IN THIS CONTEST A DOLLAR WAS THE DECIDING FACTOR.

The Story of an Election In an Ohio Railroad Town—The Unimpeachable Evidence That Succeeded In Getting In the Last Vote.

"Guess you fellows never heard how the almighty dollar settled an election in Ohio," said the man with the full beard, looking around for an answer in the eyes of his companions, but getting none.

"Well," he went on, "a dollar isn't much money, but I know that that dollar was the only one used in the campaign. The election took place in the little town of North Bend, O., in the fall of 1887. It was an election for a mayor. The town had a population of just 477, of which number exactly seventy-seven were voters—that is, there were seventy-seven men who could vote according to the preelection figures, but two days before election day Charlie Cain, the grocer's son, got a job in a wholesale house in Cincinnati and left town, so the number went down to seventy-six—even number, remember.

"Now I'll explain right here that the town of North Bend, O., lies between two hills on the north shore of the Ohio river, which takes a sharp turn at that point. That's how the town got its name. North Bend has been a railroad town ever since the choochoos began to run out in that section. Two railroads, the O. and M. and the Big Four, turn there. There is a big switchyard in the town where a heap of freight is shunted and shifted around.

"Every one in the town talked railroad and dreamed railroad and heard trains in his sleep. The ambition of every small boy was to sit at the throttle some day or wave a lantern from a string of cars. Distinction in the town was based on the number of rides each man had taken or the number of wrecks he had survived.

"The candidates for mayor were old Billy Meader and Tommy Gleason. Meader was sixty and had been an engineer most of his life, but had been retired on a pension and a crutch. He had three sons railroading. Gleason was a young man and was one of the telegraph operators in the switch tower at the head of the yards. As both were railroaders the contest narrowed to a fight between the older and the younger members of the community.

"The polls were opened in the old carpenter shop down near the yards. When it came along to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it was discovered that exactly seventy-six votes had been cast and that of this number each candidate had received thirty-eight. The supporters of both candidates then started out to find some one who could vote.

"Just at that moment young Walt Love, whose mother was a widow and kept a candy and tobacco store, came in.

"'What do you want here, young man?' said Harpy Moore, who was judge of elections. 'The vote ain't counted yet.'

"'Mine ain't,' said young Walt. 'That's why I come here.'

"'What you givin' me?' said Harpy.

"'Nothin', only I'm twenty-one today.'

"'Why, young man,' said Harpy, 'I was a pallbearer at your dad's funeral, and I bought him a drink when you came into this world. I'll buy you another if you can prove you're twenty-one. How can you prove it, anyway? Got any documentary evidence?'

"'You wait,' said Walt, and he skinned home and got the family Bible. When he brought it into the shop, he opened the front page, and there was his birth registered, 'Walter Matson Love, born Nov. 6, 1866.'

"'There it is in black and white, and you can't scratch it out,' said Walt.

"'Walter Matson Love, eh?' said old Harpy. 'Well, I guess you can vote. Give him a ballot, boys.'

"Walt voted for Gleason. In ten minutes more the polls were to close and the election would be over.

"Young Luke Simmons was standing in the corner chewing tobacco. He was a quiet young scamp, and when he saw Walt vote he began to fidget. Finally he went over to Harpy Moore and stood in front of him.

"'Well, what do you want?' asked Harpy.

"'I'm goin' to vote,' said Luke.

"'Spose you got your family Bible in your pocket,' said Harpy, grinning. 'Go on, now; you ain't twenty-one years old.'

"'I ain't, eh?' drawled Luke. 'Well, I guess I am. I've had the seven years' itch three times, an' you can't scratch that out neither.'

"After that they simply had to let Luke vote. Luke casts his vote for Billy Meader, and there was a tie vote. Then there was a discussion as to how to settle the affair.

"The school teacher proposed that the two candidates should get together and answer questions on mathematics, history and geography to decide which was the better man, but Billy Meader objected to that because he hadn't been to school since he was seven. The preacher suggested that they should compete in repeating quotations from the Bible, but Gleason said that would not be fair because he wasn't much of a churchgoer, anyway. Some one proposed a foot race, but that was quickly ruled out as unfair because Meader was lame. Another man proposed a game of railroad euchre, but the conservative element frowned heavily on that. Then Billy Sheridan, who kept the cigar store, came to the rescue.

"'Here's a new silver dollar,' said he, drawing the coin from his pocket. 'We'll throw it up. If it comes down heads, Tommy Gleason is mayor; if it's tails, then Billy Meader is mayor. How's that?'

"Every one was so tired of thinking that the vote in favor of a toss up was unanimous. The coin came down head up.

"'I formally declare that Thomas Gleason has been elected mayor,' said old Harpy Moore, and the crowd cheered. Billy Meader cheered too.

"And that's how a dollar decided the election."—New York Sun.

Tutors of Manners.

Saadi, the poet, was once asked from whom he learned his good manners. His reply was, "From the ill mannered." Although much may be learned from opposites—caution from the reckless, thrift from the prodigal and truthfulness from the untruthful—the supply of such teachers exceeds the demand.

Tempered.

"Here's a photograph I had taken ten years ago. Do you think it still does me justice?"

"Justice? Why, my dear fellow, it does you mercy!"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

HE GOT IN TRAINING.

BUT THE FIGHT FOR WHICH HE ACHED NEVER OCCURRED.

The Mean Trick by Which a Mine "Jigger" Was Induced by One of His Employers to Do Two Men's Work Till the Ore Petered Out.

During the second boom of the zinc mining industry in what is known as the Joplin district of southwest Missouri, which occurred about 1885, a young man of St. Louis by the name of Daniel Taylor was one of the owners of a mine in the district which claimed distinction chiefly because of its name of "The Great American Bull Pup." A snow white, full blooded bull terrier kept chained in the pump house was one of the employees of the mine, and his name figured on the payroll every week. Young Taylor was the son of George Taylor, ex-mayor of St. Louis. He enjoyed an income of some $20,000 a year. Dan Taylor had just come from college when he became a partner in The Great American Bull Pup. He was an athlete, hard as nails, with a good understanding of the "manly art of self defense." The mine superintendent had been complaining because of a lack of "jigs" with which to separate ore and had represented to Taylor the necessity of at least one more "jig" and a competent "jigger."

"Why," answered Taylor, "just look at that big, husky chap out there on the end jig. He's loafing. That man could easily clean up twice as much ore. What's more, I'll make him do it."

A jig, be it understood, is composed of two boxes, a spring board and a handle. First, there is a large box filled with water. A smaller box with an open top and fitted with a grating at the bottom is suspended over the big box at the end of a long pole or handle. This handle rests on a cross bar higher than and a little to the rear of the big box. When the handle is lowered, the smaller box, filled with crushed ore, rocks and mud, is lowered into the larger box and submerged in water. The business end of the handle is grasped by the jigger man, who stands on a spring board. He holds his hands above his head at arm's length and perfectly rigid. As he teeters on the spring board the box filled with ore works up and down in the water in the tank. The ore, being heavy, sinks to the bottom of the smaller box, while the mud goes through the grating at the bottom, and the rock chips come to the top. By shoveling out the useless rock chips from time to time only cleaned ore is finally left in the jig box.

A jig box will contain many hundred pounds weight, and to operate one requires an abundance of muscle and good wind.

Jim Stuart, the jig man pointed out by Taylor, was a "scrapper" of local fame, with an ambition to spread his reputation. He and young Taylor were about of a weight. Taylor stepped up to Stuart and talked boxing and prizefighting to him. Stuart became interested, and then Taylor casually remarked that he had won the college lightweight championship and had taken a finishing course from a well known "professor" in St. Louis.

"I'd like to fight or to spar with you," said Stuart.

"All right," replied Taylor. "We'll have a little go some day. I'm pretty rough sometimes, and you want to get into good condition."

"Well, say," exclaimed the indignant Stuart, "you fine haired city chaps make me tired! Condition! Just feel those muscles." And the jig man held out his right arm.

Taylor felt the arm critically. It was hard as iron—nearly. There was no doubt about it. Stuart was as "fit" as he would ever be.

"Pretty fair," said Taylor. "But you will have to exercise a little for a few days to get in the best of shape, and then I'll take you on. You've got big muscles, but they're just a little soft."

Taylor walked away. Stuart looked after him angrily, thought better of it and went to work with savage earnestness. For three weeks Stuart worked at that jig "gittin his muscle up" as never man worked at a jig before. Every few days Taylor would drop around with a sweater up to his chin. When he came in sight around the bend, 100 yards from the jighouse, he would break into a jog trot. Stuart thought Taylor was out "hittin up his wind" and that he had been running the three miles between the town and the mine. Taylor put off the fight from day to day with various excuses, and all the time poor Stuart was plugging away at the jig box for dear life. How long it would have lasted is a question, but after about three weeks, during which Stuart did two men's work, the ore in the mine "petered out."

The Great American Bull Pup closed down, and Taylor returned to St. Louis without ever having had that little "go" with Jim Stuart. Jim believes to this day that Taylor was afraid of him, but Taylor only chuckles when reminded of it and says:

"Well, we didn't have to hire an extra jig hand, did we?"—New York Mail and Express.

She Doubled.

A gentleman took his little daughter to a toyshop to buy her a doll.

"Now, what sort of a doll would you like, my dear?" said he as a large assortment was placed on the counter by the shopman.

After some hesitation the little miss replied:

"I think I'll have twins, please."

Hazarding a Guess.

"Know anything about golf?"

"Not much. Why?"

"What's a bunker? Do you know?"

"I suppose it's one of those cranks that simply live and sleep on the links."—Philadelphia Press.

ELEPHANTS IN A WRECK.

The Only Animals That Saved Themselves From a Sinking Ship.

When a number of elephants are shipped, a strong structure is erected on deck, and they are stabled, chained by the feet. No doubt in an emergency they could easily walk away with their chains and the deck flooring, throwing the stable aside if it offered any impediment to their progress and the door happened to be shut. Elephants fortunately are not always putting forth their prowess, and the chains in ordinary weather and ordinary circumstances keep them sufficiently in check.

A number of years ago William Jamrach, who had made a fortune, was returning from India with a cargo of elephants, black panthers, tigers, cheetahs, leopards, hyenas, apes, serpents, orang outangs and rare birds of all kinds. He valued the lot at £7,000. The Agra—that was the name of the ship he was coming home on—was swinging at her anchor off Point de Galle, Ceylon. Suddenly there was heard a fearful crash that gave pause to everything. The chattering, the screaming, the growling and the roaring of the animals stopped dead. The startled men looked for just a moment straight in the face of each other. Then the exclamation, "Great heavens, she's sinking!" was followed by a clamor that just blotted out the stillness.

At one and the same moment both man and beast seemed to realize the situation, and at one and the same moment they all began to exhibit symptoms of the alarm they felt. In the case of the men they were free to devise means of escape, and they immediately busied themselves accordingly. In the case of the animals they were confined and had to undergo the horror of facing a death they were powerless to avert.

It is natural for an animal to die in combat with an enemy, and while the combat lasts there is hope of escape. There is no facing of death here. The animal is otherwise engaged—engaged, too, in a natural way. But with the animals cooped up on the Agra, with never an enemy to fight, it was far different, and they gave vent to cries of unbounded despair. The elephants made a noise, too, but there was not one touch of despair there. It was the businesslike sound of crushing timber, and before the Agra had reached bottom a herd of elephants were swimming to Ceylon!—Cassell's Magazine.

"DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND."

How the Phrase Became Current In New Orleans.

Diamonds cut diamonds; they who will prove
To thrive in cunning must cure love with love.

The three words opening the above quotation from Ford, "The Lover's Melancholy," Thamaston, act 1, scene 3, are recalled by a New Orleans man, who tells how he first heard the expression in 1845, when he was a mere lad.

It was at the race track. Two sportsmen were conversing. One of them admired a flashy diamond breastpin worn by the other.

"That's a fine pin you have," says A.

"Yes," replies B. "If you fancy it, I will sell it to you for $800."

The bargain is consummated, but A notices that B and the other fellows are quietly laughing. He says nothing, and on reaching the city he goes into a jeweler's shop and asks the man behind the counter to examine the diamond.

"It is a fake stone," says the latter.

A then bargains with the jeweler for a handsome money consideration to set a genuine diamond in that pin, and next day he returns to the race track.

B and the gang smile broadly when A comes around.

"What are you laughing at?" he queries.

"We are laughing at that spurious diamond you are wearing."

"I'll bet $5,000 that it's genuine," retorts A.

"We take the bet," reply B and his chums.

The crowd drives to the city and enters a jeweler's shop. The diamond is pronounced genuine. Two other jewelers are seen, and they also find that the stone is perfect.

B hands over the money.

Later A, having had the false diamond reset in the pin, meets B and offers to return the diamond to him on payment of the $800 he had given.

B gleefully accepts, as the stone the gang had noted the day before had been valued at $1,200.

When the story became known, the sports took up the saying, "Diamond cut diamond."—New Orleans Picayune.

Fooled.

He was a doctor and was patiently waiting for his first patient.

Thought he: "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. And as patients will not seek me out I must needs seek them out."

He strolled through the cheap market and presently saw a man buy six nice cucumbers.

"Here's a chance!" said he and followed him home.

Patiently he waited for four long and lonely hours, and about midnight the front door quickly opened, and the man dashed down the steps.

He seized him by the arm and cried earnestly:

"Do you want a doctor?"

"No!" replied the man roughly. "Want more cucumbers!"—London Answers.

Maddening Snuff.

On the Amazon river several Indian tribes use snuff, called pareca, which is made of the seeds of a species of plant. When a bout of snuff taking is determined on, the people become highly intoxicated and then use the snuff. The effect of pareca is so violent that the taker drops as if shot and lies insensible for some time. Those more accustomed to it are highly excited, dancing and singing as if mad. The effect soon subsides. Other tribes use it to repel ague during the wet season.

About to Make a Change.

"What is he going to do now?" breathlessly asked the agitated young woman, with her eyes on the daring aeronaut who was clinging to his parachute.

"He is about to sever his connection with the balloon," replied her escort, "to accept a position a little lower down."—Chicago Tribune.

To write a good love letter you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say and to finish without knowing what you have written.

Work is the best of safeguards and the surest escape valve for bodily distress.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE SAILOR ASHORE

HOW JACK TAR IS GOBBLED UP BY THE LAND SHARK.

Whisky the Bait That Is Used by the Boarding House Master—His Absolute Dominion Over the Seaman. Jack's Crazy Holiday.

"When a deep water sailing ship arrives at her home port, the men in the forecastle, from being nothing but bedeviled swallowags, become the spoiled children of fortune," says Carl Hovey in Ainslee's. "They are men of mark; they are tremendously sought after; their entry is triumphal. In half a dozen shore boats which have been expeditiously fastened to the sides of the vessel people stand up and bespeak the favor of the poor sailors, offering gifts. The sailors knew it would be so all along, so they are not surprised by these attentions, flattering as they are. The boarding masters have rowed down for them, and little tailors and inferior crayon portrait and dance hall men have rowed down specially to meet them; even the missionaries representing wealthy and conservative philanthropic organizations have sent emissaries to bring them safely in. It is all but a certainty that the foolish sailors will never be permitted to leave the ship in peace, walk to the consulate, draw their $60 or $100 or $200 wages and then depart to spend it as they please.

"A sailor falls into a position when he goes ashore like that of the foreign notability who happens to be the municipal guest. They present him with the freedom of the city and then turn him over to his keepers. The boarding masters are his keepers every time. They make him the largest kind of promises down the bay. They can well afford it, since they own him when he touches land. Not that the fact that the common sailor is naturally an absurdly helpless object in a great city, just as helpless and absurd as an ordinary business man would be who should suddenly find himself thrust in charge of a 'gallant, bounding bark,' has escaped the attention of our lawmakers. By no means. Congress has passed numerous acts intended to serve as safeguards for Jack's course ashore. Some of these measures afford him the greatest annoyance. All are apt to be far less real to him than the boarding master's promise, coupled as it is with brilliantly labeled plugs of tobacco and glorious ten cent bottles of whisky. He needs a foster father, and he knows he wants a friend. He finds both at once in the flashy, red faced, jolly, smooth talking individuals who know exactly what his wishes are and prove it to him on the spot.

"As soon as a vessel passes quarantine the small boats draw alongside, and the boatmen, who understand their business, make fast at once by throwing an iron hook attached to a rope over the rail.

"'Hello, boys, what ship is this here?' one of the boarding house runners asks conversationally. 'How long you been out? Nasty bit o' sea you might 'a' struck. Well, you'll be willin' to take it easy fer awhiles. Sure, I got just the place fer a fine set o' men like you fellers to spend a little holiday ashore.'

"Meanwhile the foolish sailors have swung buckets overside, which the landsmen fill up with the gaudy bottles of drink, disposing their business cards conspicuously. They watch the buckets with eats' eyes as the group of seamen leaning on the rail haul them up swaying, for the sailor who takes out the 'hard stuff' belongs to the man who put it in.

"Great palavering continues on the part of the men in the boats, responded to freely by the sailors, after which the boarding masters and their crowd, having learned which pier the ship is bound to, draw off and pull away.

"A short time ago they would have scrambled aboard the vessel like pirates and poured into the forecastle to do their business there. They used to carry the entire crew away with them then and there, sometimes with the permission of the captain, often as not without it. The captain of a fine ship may be an outrageous bully at sea, but he is apt to be a lamb when he comes to deal with the crowd that own the water front. The authorities, however, have put a stop to boarding vessels in the stream.

"When the ship touches her pier, the boarding masters are there, ready and waiting to pick their men out.

"'You're McCarthy's man,' says one.

"'You're Tom Bodine's man,' says another. 'You've got his card.'

"'Step along o' me, Mustard Top,' puts in a third genially. 'You took my whisky, friend.'

"And so, with a little confusion, maybe a scuffle, matters are arranged, and the small, spare, rather pallid seamen (sailors in the merchant service are not the bronzed athletes you see on men-of-war) troop away with their large, well fed, thick necked companions to the Cherry street settlement of crazy boarding houses where men convene from round the Horn, from China, from Sydney and the Indies for a brief, ridiculously costly holiday in the slums and rookeries 'long shore. The reason why he must go with the boarding master is plain. The law allows the ship four days in which to pay its men. In credit, and as the man who has 'run the the meantime Jack must live entirely on easting down' wants a 'good time' and wants it quick the bargain is soon struck, from which he never gets away until he finds himself at sea again minus a month's advance.

"It was a typical instance when a sailor lounged out of the door of the British shipping office in New York the other day, having been told that the ship would not pay until the end of the week. It was only Wednesday then, and the man's face told a tale of disappointment that was instantly marked by the loafers on the sidewalk. 'What'll you give for a drink?' one asked.

"'A dollar,' said the sailor, brightening up. 'Go dry,' returned the other nonchalently. 'Two dollars,' the sailor offered. The land shark made him the same reply. It was not until the sailor had raised his offer to $5 that his new friend consented, and they went away together. When this crew was finally paid off, it is a certainty that the land shark was there in the dingy old room and that he took his reward for his expenditures at a rate of dollars to dimes."

In Training.

Aunt Mary—What are you racing up and down the street in that manner for, Johnny?

Johnny—Oh, I'm just practicing so I can outrun papa.

Aunt Mary—Why, what do you want to outrun your papa for?

Johnny—'Cause he said it wouldn't be good for me if he caught me near the circus.—Chicago News.

WHEN FLORA DRIVES.

When Flora drives, I just sit back and smile,
Enjoying her discomfiture awhile
Before I act the part assigned to me.
She takes the ribbons almost savagely
Soon as we lose the haunts of trade and guile.
The cue is taken soon. In sleepy style
Old Dobbin ambles up the woodland aisle.
It's just as well, perhaps, he cannot see
When Flora drives.

She says I take advantage—would revile
My thieving ways. Her tears are crocodile!
She makes me thief with opportunity.
I tell her so. And she relents? Not she!
But that's the shortest, most delightful mile
When Flora drives.
—Edward W. Barnard in Leslie's Weekly.

EXTREMES IN THE SHOPS.

Poor Girls and Rich Women Who Alike Want Scraps of Goods.

The girl's clothes were neat and her face was pretty, but she looked rather out of place in an ultra fashionable and high priced Broadway dry goods store. One would expect her to do her shopping in another quarter of the town where the stores are more crowded and the fabrics not so costly. Her air showed entire self possession, however, when she strode up to a cloth counter.

"Have you anything to match this?" she asked, turning up the sleeve of her jacket.

"Hum, let me see," said the man behind the counter. "How much would you want?"

"Only a small piece," said the girl promptly. "I've got to wear this jacket another season. It's worn a little on the edge of the sleeve there," pointing to the frayed part, "and I want just enough to make a new cuff for it. I thought maybe you'd have a scrap that you had no use for."

"I see," said the clerk, eying her in no unkindly way. "How would this do?" and he showed her a strip of cloth which he took from a box on the shelf.

The girl laid the fragment on her coat and made a critical comparison.

"That's the very thing I want," she said finally. "But there isn't quite enough in this piece."

"Are you sure it won't do?" asked the clerk.

"Yes," returned the girl, looking wistfully at the cloth. "I'm sure it's not enough."

The clerk leaned over the counter and glanced keenly up and down the aisle. Then he pulled down a roll of the goods which matched the girl's coat and, cutting off about a quarter of a yard, handed it to her.

"Take it along, miss," he said good naturedly. "I guess you've got enough now for the cuffs."

The girl thanked him, smiling brightly, and hastened from the store with her prize.

"Do you have many calls like that?" asked a woman who was buying dress goods at $4 a yard.

"Oh, my, yes," returned the clerk—"a good many. And we always try to accommodate them. It's only by helping each other that we get along in this world. That girl is a dressmaker's messenger. Her wages are small, very small, yet she has to keep herself looking neat. Of course we don't make a business of giving away our goods. That would hardly do. But in a store of this kind the clerks in charge of important counters have privileges not enjoyed elsewhere. We have a stock of odds and ends on hand at times and we are allowed to give them away if we see fit."

"Don't you ever make a mistake?" asked the customer bending over to examine the sixteenth roll of cloth submitted to her inspection.

"Well, yes, now and then we do get fooled," replied the clerk. "Sometimes women whom we know can well afford to pay for all they need come begging for a scrap of this or a fragment of that, but they don't interest us now as much as the rich women who come to buy small pieces to patch their husband's clothes. You'd scarcely believe it, would you? Well, it's so, just the same. Take Mrs. ——, for instance," and the clerk named the wife of a very rich man. "She often comes to me for small pieces of lining and other cloth to repair her husband's garments. And she never makes any fuss about telling me what she wants the stuff for either. There are others, too, I could name, some of whom have accounts running into the thousands every year."—New York Sun.

Bagley's Revenge.

On one occasion, just previous to opening in one of the large eastern cities, Joseph Jefferson dismissed his property man, Bagley, for humiliating him before a number of friends by familiarly addressing him as "Joey." Bagley got drunk right away and that night paid his way to the gallery to see Mr. Jefferson present "Rip Van Winkle." The angry frau had just driven poor, destitute Rip from the cottage, when Rip turned and, with a world of pathos, asked, "Den hat I no interest in dis house?" The house was deathly still, the audience half in tears, when Bagley's cracked voice responded, "Only 80 per cent, Joey—only 80 per cent."

Women's Higher Education.

Edith—Look, papa; now are you satisfied with my report? Art and music, good; astronomy, physics and chemistry, very good; logic, excellent—

Papa—I am much pleased with the report. Likewise with the method of your teacher and also with your prospects for the future. Now if you can only get a young man that understands housework, has a smattering of cooking, knows how to embroider and perhaps understands even to run the sewing machine I think you can look forward to a serene and happy married existence.—New York Times.

A Singular Marriage Custom.

A curious custom exists in the Prussian royal family of celecting every July a half dozen young couples too poor to marry and having them wedded in the garrison church at Potsdam on the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise of Prussia. After the ceremony each bride receives a gift of a sum equivalent to about $125 and a handsome family Bible.

Children.

The children of selfish parents are generally well behaved; Father and mother are too careful of their own comfort to be willing to stand any fooling.—Somerville Journal.

Some men resemble lobsters; they turn red when they find themselves in hot water.—Chicago News.

It always amuses people to see little dogs fight.—Atchison Globe.

JAPANESE LABOR.

Movement For Its Protection Begun by the Leisure Classes.

Japan has no laws for the protection of labor or restricting the employment of women and children, states Consul General Bellows at Yokohama in a report to the state department dealing with labor conditions in that empire. Considerable agitation, he says, has risen of late looking to the better protection of labor; but, strangely enough, it has come principally from the educated and professional or leisure classes rather than from the laborers themselves. It is the opinion of Mr. Bellows that the industrial and economic conditions of Japan would hardly warrant the close restrictive measures such as are enforced in England and the United States, but he states as his belief that a labor bill will be introduced at the next session of the diet.

Mr. Bellows incloses a number of newspaper articles written by native Japanese, which disclose a distinct divergence of views on the subject of labor. One of them deprecates the agitation of socialistic subjects and asserts that the gulf between the rich and the poor of Japan is not comparable to that between the plutocrat and the pauper in the western world. The content of the working classes this writer attributes to the lack of ostentation in the lives of the rich Japanese people, who usually prefer to avoid any display of extravagance.

Another newspaper article states that Japanese children under ten years and some of scarcely five or six years are largely employed in factories, that men and women are made to work for "injuriously excessive long hours" and that eighteen hours a day are often worked. It also calls attention to the fact that a Japanese railway company paying dividends of 30 and 40 per cent pays its laborers $5 and $6 a month and works them from fourteen to seventeen hours a day.

The Asahi, a Japanese newspaper, deplores the lack of skilled labor in Japan on the ground that it seriously hinders the introduction of foreign capital into the empire, which is so earnestly desired by Japanese financiers.

Labor and Capital.

Simon Burns, the president of the Window Glass Workers' association and the general master workman of the anti-Parsons faction of the Knights of Labor, has been elected a director of the American Window Glass company. Sitting on the same board with the representative of the workingmen are P. A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins, the Philadelphia capitalists.

The Window Glass Workers' association owns some stock in the glass combine, and in consideration of this it was decided to give the association representation on the board. The workers were asked to select a man. They chose their president, and the stockholders of the company elected him a director.

The Window Glass Workers' association is said to be the richest labor organization in the world. It has less than 5,000 members, of whom many are Belgians. During the steel workers' strike they contributed $5,000 to the Amalgamated association.

German Laborers Out of Work.

There is a continuous scarcity of work in Germany. Consul General Hughes has sent reports to the state department showing that in the mining districts and in the centers of the iron working and machine making regions short hours, dismissal of hands and cutting down of wages are general. In the month of July, 1900, when the depression of business in general was felt for the first time on the labor market, the decrease of employed laborers amounted to only 3 per cent, while in July of this year their already much reduced number decreased by a further 5 per cent.

There is a marked increase in the number of men applying for work at the public labor offices. In July, 1900, for every 100 open places 122.2 applicants were counted. This year their number ran up to 160.9.

Hawaii Needs More Laborers.

Henry E. Cooper, territorial secretary of Hawaii, had a conference the other day with Secretary Hitchcock and submitted his annual report as acting governor of Hawaii. The report makes a number of important recommendations, a feature of it being its treatment of the labor question. Mr. Cooper reports that there is urgent need for laborers from outside the territory. He shows that during the last fiscal year between 4,000 and 5,000 Japanese laborers left Hawaii, while only about 500 such laborers entered the territory. Approximately the same proportion of entries and departures holds good with respect to Chinese and other labor, making the bringing in of labor from outside necessary. Legislation having this end in view is recommended.

A Preacher Delegate.

Federal Labor union, No. 9,302, of Dwight, Ill., has elected the Rev. Sheldon A. Harris, vice president of the Illinois State federation, to represent it at the convention of the American Federation of Labor that meets at Scranton, Pa., in December. He will be the first preacher that ever attended the federation as a delegate.

Rev. Mr. Harris was a journeyman woodworker in his younger days. For about seven years previous to being ordained to the ministry he worked at his trade in Chicago and studied nights under Professor Graham Taylor of the Chicago commons. When a mixed union of workers was organized in Dwight, he became a member of Federal Labor union, No. 9,302, and carries a working card of that organization.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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BOSTON & MAINE R. R

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48, a. m., 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m., 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8:39, a. m., 12:54, 5:33, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20, p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:48, a.m., 5:02, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 12:00, m., 5:15, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:17, 5:55, p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01, a. m., 12:29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

York Harbor & Beach R. R.

Leave Portsmouth—8:40, 10:50, a. m., 2:50, 5:50, p. m.

Leave York Beach—6:25, 10:00, a. m., 1:30, 4:05, p. m.

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Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 26, 1901.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head, connecting for Exeter and Newburyport, at *7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *5:30 a. m., *6:55 a. m and *10:05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8:03 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at *6:10 a. m., *7:30 a. m. and *10:35 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head at 9:10 and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street—Leave Market Square at *6:35 a. m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at *10:35 and **11:05.

Up Islington Street—Leave Market Square at *6:35 a. m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05, p. m. and at *10:35 and **11:05. Last car each night runs to car barn only. Running time to Plains, 12 minutes.

Christian Shore Line.

Leave Market Square for B. & M. Station and Christian Shore at *6:25 a. m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at *10:35 and **11.05.

Returning—Leave Corner Bartlett and Morning Streets at *6:10 a. m., *6:50, 7:20 and half-hourly until 9:50 p. m., and at *10:20 and **10:50.

*Omitted Sundays.
**Saturdays only.

W. T. Perkins, Supt. D. J. Flanders, G. P. & T. A.

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Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, *7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10.30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4.30, 5:30, 6:00, *10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN

FUN WITH A CAMERA.

How to Make Shadow Photographs and Silhouettes.

Shadow photographs and silhouettes are always productive of amusement. To add to the fun you ought to have a good magic lantern.

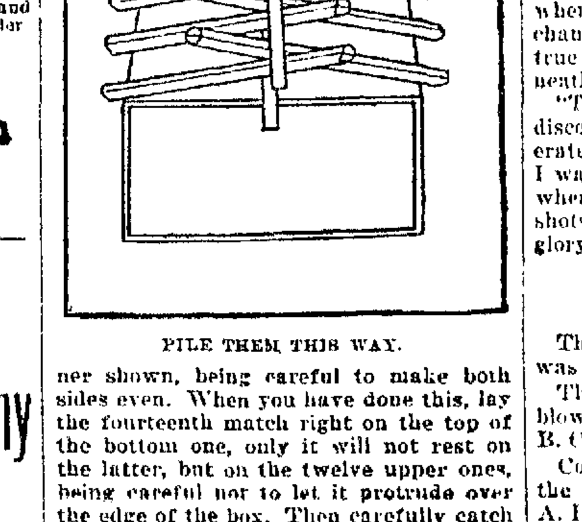
Stretch a pure white sheet across a doorway, first dampening it so that it becomes more transparent. Now place your sitter or sitters close to the sheet, their faces being in profile. Behind them have a good strong light, a Welsbach, gas or oil lamp or a magic lantern will do, one light only, not several, so as to throw a clear, sharp outline and shadow on the sheet. Turn out all the other lights in the room. Have your camera on the other side of the sheet, in total darkness except for the light coming through the sheet. When you have carefully focused the shadows, expose for about thirty seconds with full aperture, using a fairly quick plate.

You have now secured a silhouette negative. Suppose you get two young friends to stand in the attitude of kissing or a man seated at a table drinking out of a bottle or a man in the attitude of striking another, you will have good subjects.

You can print from the negative or if you have a magic lantern develop as a slide, and you can have fun by throwing the silhouette on the sheet.—Exchange.

An Amusing Match Trick.

Procure a box of matches, out of which select fourteen as perfectly cut as possible. Take one of these and lay it on the matchbox, placing it so that one of the ends protrudes over the edge, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Then lay twelve matches across it in the manner shown, being careful to make both sides even. When you have done this, lay the fourteenth match right on the top of the bottom one, only it will not rest on the latter, but on the twelve upper ones, being careful not to let it protrude over the edge of the box. Then carefully catch hold of the bottom match, lift gently, and if you have done the trick correctly you will find that you have been enabled to lift thirteen matches with one.



PILE THEM THIS WAY.

The Little Bird.

A little bird with feathers brown
Sat singing on a tree;
The song was very soft and low,
But sweet as it could be.

And all the people, passing by,
Looked up to see the bird
That made the sweetest melody
That ever they had heard.

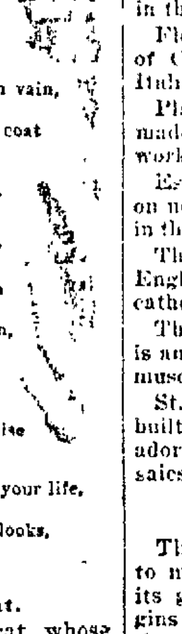
But all the bright eyes looked in vain,
For birdie was so small,
And with a modest, dark brown coat
He made no show at all.

"Papa, dear," little Gracie said,
"Where can this birdie be?
If I could sing a song like that,
I'd sit where folks could see."

"I hope my little girl will learn
A lesson from that bird
And try to do what good she can,
Not to be seen, but heard.

"This birdie is content to sit
Unnoticed by the way
And sweetly sing his Maker's praise
From dawn to close of day.

"So live, my child, all through your life,
That be it short or long,
Though others may forget your looks,
They'll not forget your song."



Bird Dealer's Pet Cat.

Buck is a giant Maltese cat whose place of residence, oddly enough, is in a birdstore in East Madison street, Chicago. For three years Buck has been one of the pets as well as guardians of the shop, knowing no other home and never seeing outside the big room and basement. From 6 o'clock in the evening to 8 o'clock in the morning Buck is his own free moral agent in a shop whose shelves are lined with cages of canaries, thrushes, mocking birds, linnets, parrots and the whole category of merchantable birds, while in several open fountains are schools of gold and silver fish that would drive an ordinary cat to desperation.

"How did I do it?" asked the proprietor. "He is a cat of good breed in the first place," he said. "Next I brought him in here when quite young. He was never whipped in his life, but was shown by word and look that he must leave the birds and animals alone, yet he will snap up a stray rat or mouse like a steel trap."

Cows That Wear Specs.

Animals looking very wise may be seen on the plains or steppes of Russia, which are covered with snow six months of the year. The cows subsist on the tufts of grass which crop above the snow, and the rays of the sun on the snow are so dazzling as to cause blindness. To obviate this it occurred to a kind hearted man to provide the cattle with smoke colored glasses, and at present there are few animals in these parts that are not adorned in this curious manner.

A Big Baby.

Johnny—They must have an awful big baby over at Meeker's house.

Pa—What makes you think so?

Johnny—Why, I heard ma say today that every one in the house was wrapped up in him.

Was He Right, Girls?

A schoolboy with a freckled face, being asked to name something that girls can do better than boys, replied, "Two girls can stay mad at each other longer than two boys can." Girls, is that true? If so, why?

SURPRISED HUNTERS.

Some Lucky Shots That Have Been Made by Sportsmen.

A party of sportsmen in an Adirondack camp were swapping campfire stories when the conversation turned to lucky shots.

One said his luckiest shot was made when he was hunting squirrels in Indiana. He saw a fox squirrel and was hoping to get a shot at it before he was seen, but the squirrel's eyes were sharp, and it went into a hollow limb. In the hope of frightening it out he fired at the limb. His gun was a rifle with considerable penetration, and the hunter was infinitely surprised to see the squirrel tumble out stone dead. His surprise was stupefying when he picked up the squirrel and found that it had been shot through the head as neatly as though Daniel Boone or David Crockett had been behind the gun with the squirrel in plain sight.

"My luckiest shot was very much the same," said the man who sat next to the story teller. "It was when I was a boy, and I had been hunting squirrels all the forenoon, but it was a cold, raw day and none was out. The bunches of leaves which they are accustomed to collect in oak and hickory trees were to be seen everywhere. Finally I got to wondering if the squirrels might not be hiding in these. So I pulled up and sent a charge of shot into one. Out tumbled a fox squirrel. I thought I had made a discovery and pictured myself going home at night squirrel laden. I went about the woods shooting at similar bunches of leaves until my ammunition was used up, but I did not see another squirrel."

"The luckiest shot I ever made," said another member of the party, "was at a duck on one of the lakes of lower Louisiana. I was in a boat with a party of local hunters. A duck flew up, and I fired when it was over fifty yards away. By accident I winged it. The boat approached the wounded bird, which showed a decided tendency to swim. Some one told me to shoot it.

"'Wait till we are close and I'll shoot its head off,' I said.

"I meant that I would shoot its head off as it sat in the water. But as we approached the bird arose to fly. I was surprised, and, to tell the truth, a little rattled. I pulled on the bird when it was so close that I told myself I would either miss it entirely or blow it to pieces. I was the most surprised man you ever saw when the duck fell, for, by the merest chance in the world, my charge had gone true and had cut off the bird's head as neatly as one could do it with a knife.

"The men with me thought they had discovered a wonderful being who deliberately shot the heads from flying ducks. I was a hero for the rest of that day, but when next day I missed half a dozen shots at snipe, without a single kill, my glory faded."—New York Times.

GLASS BREVITIES.

The mosaic system of glass painting was in general use in Europe in 1300.

The Phoenicians made all kinds of blown glass at Tyre and Sidon in 1450 B. C.

Colored glass windows were placed in the abbey of Tegernsu, Bavaria, in 999 A. D.

The church of St. Cyprian, at Murano, was decorated with glass mosaics in 882 A. D.

Cameo glass came into use among the Romans (Portland and Naples vases) in 79 A. D.

Blown and cut greenish transparent glass bowls were made by the Assyrians in 722 B. C.

In 1717 Connecticut granted to Thomas Darling the exclusive right to make glass in the colony.

Flexible glass was shown at the court of Casimir IV., king of Poland, by an Italian in the year 1445.

Plate glass windows for coaches were made at the Duke of Buckingham's works in London in 1673.

Essays in colored glass window work on new and original lines were attempted in the United States in 1870.

The oldest painted windows now in England are in the choir at Canterbury cathedral, which date from 1174.

The oldest piece of dated glass known is an Egyptian amulet now in the British museum which was made in 3064 B. C.

St. Sophia, at Constantinople, when rebuilt by Justinian in 532 A. D., was adorned with colored windows and mosaics.—Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

Gray Hair.

The hair retains its natural shade up to middle life if nothing interferes with its growth, and after that period it begins to lose its color. Graying after that time cannot be checked, and no medicines should be taken to check the process. If before this period it changes, it is probably due to some local or general cause that should be removed. If the hair becomes gray in places and not in others, it is due to the disturbance of nutrition, and the best thing is to get the blood to circulate there more freely. The only advice that can be given in premature graying of the hair is to get the scalp into as healthy a condition as possible and see to it that the general system is good.

Real Troubles, These.

"Doesn't it make you feel like 'thirty cents?'" asked the real estate broker, "when you have submitted a very handsome offer to the man who you think owns a certain piece of property to have him blandly inform you that he sold it at a better figure three or four years ago?"

"Oh, I don't know!" chimed in another broker. "That isn't so bad—certainly no worse than my trick of a few days ago, when I started out full of confidence to buy the holdings of an estate from two of its executors, both of whom are dead."—New York Times.

A Friend of Education.

Giles—The hotel proprietor seems a superior kind of man.

Merritt—Indeed, he is. He devotes his life to the advancement of education.

Giles—You don't say so! How does he do it?

Merritt—Employs only college men as waiters.—Leslie's Weekly.

Her Economy.

Mrs. Faltte—She isn't a very good manager, is she?

Mrs. Finde—No, indeed! Why, she had to buy four extra turkeys so as not to waste the dressing she had made for one. —Harper's Bazar.

The fact that little Delaware is the oldest state of the Union gives her governor social precedence over all other state executives who may share with him any official entertainment in Washington.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A FIGHT IN GREENWICH.

The Difference Between It and the "Foreign" Street Conflicts.

The girl was from the south, and the man had been showing her New York. They had been "doing" the various quarters which have sprung up here and there in the lower part of Manhattan. They had wandered through streets where the windows are painted in strange Greek letters. They had tasted chop suey in Chinatown, and she had shuddered at the sight of an opium den. Then down a short, narrow street they turned into old Mulberry bend, where thousands of Italians were congregated for a breathing spell.

She had not talked much during their wanderings, but she looked a great deal and was evidently thinking.

"How these children fight!" she exclaimed as they came upon two Italian boys who were hammering one who was smaller than either. "Can't you make them fight fair?"

He stopped the fight with difficulty and found that they were trying to make the smaller boy give up a nickel which he had found in the street. "These foreigners don't know anything about fighting fair, as we call it," he said.

"Have we seen all the quarters?" she asked.

"There's the American quarter."

"American quarter! I don't understand. How can you have an American quarter in this American city?"

"Because there are so many foreigners in this part of town. Our American quarter holds about 70,000 people. In the days when the city was small it was Greenwich village, then the old Ninth ward. Let's go over there."

They crossed town on a car and got out at Jefferson market. A few blocks brought them into the quarter. The people were almost as poor as any they had seen in the foreign quarters. But there was a difference. They were cleaner, they held up their heads, and the children were less noisy about their play. They turned a sharp corner which brought them into a square, in the center of which stood a crowd of boys.

"It's another fight," said the man, "an American fight this time. You'll see the difference."

The boys had formed a ring, in the center of which two youths of practically equal weight were fighting. One boy held a watch and at the end of three minutes called time. Both boys stopped fighting until told to begin again. When they had been fighting perhaps fifteen minutes both began to show signs of severe punishment. Then an older boy stepped into the ring.

"You kids have been fightin' long enough," he said. "Stop it or you'll hurt each other. I give the fight to 'Reddy.'"

The boys stopped at once, and there was nothing more said about it. "Reddy" didn't crow over his victory, but took it as a matter of course. The crowd melted away.

"Now, that was a fair fight," said the girl, "the way Americans should fight. I'm glad you brought me to the American quarter."—New York Tribune.

APHORISMS.

Rebellion against tyrants is obedience to God.—Franklin.

Riches are apt to betray a man into arrogance.—Addison.

Revenge is the abject pleasure of an abject mind.—Juvenal.

Responsibility walks hand in hand with capacity and power.—Holland.

He who is firm and resolute in will molds the world to himself.—Goethe.

No man has a right to do as he pleases except when he pleases to do right. Simmons.

He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own. Confucius.

He that easily believes rumors has the principle within him to augment rumors. —Jane Porter.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because their associates are little.—Johnson.

No man can be provident of his time who is not prudent in the choice of his companions.—Jeremy Taylor.

A kind heart is a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity fresher into smiles.—Washington Irving.

Rage is essentially vulgar and never more vulgar than when it proceeds from mortified pride, disappointed ambition and thwarted willfulness.—Coleridge.

Saltmaking In Spain.

The Spanish method of producing salt, as employed near Cadiz, is by allowing the sun to evaporate the water from what are known as "pans," small ponds prepared for the purpose of a uniform depth of about eighteen inches. These are flooded directly from the sea three or four times a year, and in time there is left a deposit of about three inches of salt, which is piled in the open in the form of small pyramids until sold. This method has the advantage of being inexpensive and of not requiring machinery. The only requisites are a hot sun and a soil which will not permit the water to filter through, as the salt in solution would then be lost. Something depends also upon the analysis of the water. For instance, the water of the Mediterranean has a greater specific gravity than that of the Atlantic.

Old Book Terms.

The words folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo and the like have almost if not quite lost their original meaning. At first they had reference only to the number of leaves into which the sheets used in making the books were folded. Thus if these sheets were folded once so as to form two leaves or four pages the book was called a folio; if the sheets were folded twice so as to form four leaves, the book was called a quarto; if they were folded four times so as to form eight leaves, the book was called an octavo, and so on.

His Accomplishments.

Silas—How is yoour son gittin' on at college?

Cyrus—First rate! He has mastered French now, an' he says he'll soon be able to get a job as waiter an' understand the menu.—Chicago News.

'Twas Better Left Unsaid.

Teacher (who catches a ten-year-old mimicking her)—Johnny Gaffney, if you do not stop acting like a fool I shall dismiss you from the recitation.—New York Times.

Lots of Water.

"And what is this?" asked the visitor.

"This is Wall street. It is the most celebrated of all our American watering places."—Our Dumb Animals.

MATRON AND MAID.

Miss Julia A. Pearce of Kansas has been appointed analyst of soil in the department of agriculture, Washington.

Mrs. Thomas Blackstone has given $100,000 toward the erection of a public library in Chicago as a memorial to her late husband.

Princess Ayad, who has created a stir in England by her crusade against social conditions in Turkey, will visit the United States this winter and preach the same cause.

The two German women, Dr. Irma Klausner and Miss Elsa von der Leyen, who were the first ladies to take their degree and pass the German medical state examination have now settled in Berlin.

Signorina Teresa Labriola of Rome is the first woman lawyer of Italy. She lectures at the University of Rome, together with her father and brother. She is a well known writer on scientific subjects.

Ann Taylor, who used tobacco and liquor for 130 out of the total 110 years of her life, is dead in St. Joseph, Mo. She had lived there for years, and thousands can testify that they scarcely ever saw her without a pipe in her mouth.

Mrs. Stanford has returned to San Francisco after a journey to Egypt, where she purchased for the Stanford museum a remarkable private collection of Egyptian antiquities, treasured and supplemented during thirty-five years by a wealthy foreign resident of Cairo.

Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, who is now filling the office of postmaster of the Georgia house of representatives, is a candidate for the appointment as assistant state librarian and presents strong letters from judges, lawyers and other prominent men in all parts of the state.

Mrs. James L. Blair of St. Louis has stirred up the musical circles of that city by reading a paper before the Congregational club in which she affirmed that "ragtime" music in that city was once popular than classical music and that the city had utterly failed to show any appreciation of music of the highest quality.

THE ROYAL BOX.

Amateur photography is a fad with the shah of Persia. He has a mania for being taken in every attitude and dress and has even been photographed in bed.

Although generally thought to be so, King Edward is not extravagant in dress. He never goes higher than $1.10 for his socks, $2.25 for his braces and $6 for his silk handkerchiefs.

About the only representative of the highest royalty in Europe who still rides devotedly to the bicycle is King George of Greece. Some years ago it was a fad with the royal families generally.

The crown prince of Germany can no longer be called a royal child. Past all doubt he is always styled in all diplomatic circles, a courtier of high degree, courteous and full of the fire of his fathers. The crown prince of Germany is "boy" no more.

The little crown prince of Portugal, Prince Louis Philippe, duke of Braganza, was delighted, a little lad as one of the members of a city's journey through royal courts or out of them. He is rather a small chap for thirteen years, and his delicate blondness makes him almost pretty.

TALES OF CITIES.

In 1900 three cities had more than 102,000 population and less than 103,000—St. Joseph, Omaha, Los Angeles, Memphis and Scranton.

An ordinance has been adopted by the town council of Yorkville, S. C., making it a misdemeanor for any person to be seen staggering on the streets of that town.

Boston adduces as further proof of her literary pre-eminence that she spent 66 per capita for stamps last year against the 53 of New York and the 2.87 of Philadelphia.

Chicago is to have a department store that will remain open day and night. There will be three shifts of clerks, working eight hours each. There are about 30,000 people working down town whose night trade is relied upon.

PERT PERSONALS.

Santos-Dumont is crowding Lord Kitchener on the regret record.—Baltimore American.

Theodore Roosevelt is the first president who ever celebrated his forty-third birthday in the White House, and even he will never do it again.—New York World.

Chris Rodinger, our wagon maker, is excited over a new tooth he is cutting. Chris is fifty-five years old, and cutting teeth at his age is scandalous.—Schell City (Mo.) News.

The Duke of Manchester is in some respects an improvement on the Count de Castellane. He consents to keep quiet and not annoy people while his debts are being paid.—Washington Star.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

At Russian high schools and universities Jews are not allowed to attend in greater numbers than from 5 to 10 per cent of the whole number of students.

Hereafter the University of Heidelberg will admit to its medical classes only those foreign students who have had preliminary training equal to that of the German preparatory schools.

Dr. Stiles, who was the president of Yale college from 1778 until 1795, tells in his diaries that about the time he became president there were three professors and as many tutors, while today these run into the hundreds.

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The Herald ads bring results.

THE HERALD.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15 1901.

CITY BRIEFS.

There is a big storm coming.

Skunks are numerous in Kittery Point.

Who repairs your shoes? John Mott 34 Congress street.

The police will have several other girls up in court for street walking.

The Schley court of inquiry began Thursday to hold sessions twice daily.

The advance sale of tickets for the Burgomaster commences on Saturday morning.

Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

The Exeter bowling team and a Portsmouth team will bowl in this city on Thanksgiving night, when a very interesting game will occur.

Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At your druggists.

On Thursday evening the Bible class met at the Y. M. C. A. rooms for the first session of the season.

Music Lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinewald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

The majority of the schooners lost along the coast during the present storm are well known in this port, where they have been frequent visitors.

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply keeping the bowels, the stomach, the liver and kidneys strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

Portsmouth will send a few people to Cambridge Saturday to witness the Harvard-Dartmouth football game. For the Harvard-Yale game there has been a large number of applications for tickets.

As will be noticed in our telegraph news this morning, the Very Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan, pastor of the Catholic church in Concord, formerly of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of this city, will preach the funeral sermon of the late Father O'Brien of Bangor.

"Little Colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds too, down to the very verge of consumption.

The young people's meeting at the Methodist church promises to be very interesting. The service will be especially arranged for young people and Mr. Quint will render several solos.

A young people's meeting will be held this Friday evening in connection with the revival services at the Methodist church. On Wednesday Rev. L. E. Fogg of Hampstead preached to a good number in the vestry. The meetings continue every evening this week with the exception of Saturday.

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Doan's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The Boston Journal is issuing with its Sunday edition a series of oil paintings in colors on canvas paper which are the most artistic and accurate reproductions of paintings ever made. The oil paintings lack nothing of the texture and beauty of the originals from which they are made direct, scarcely to be told from the work of the artist. They are the best attraction ever offered with a Sunday newspaper.

About thirty of the friends of Fred Miles assembled at his home on Green street on Thursday evening, to witness the tableau "Dolly Gray," given by Messrs. Frisbie, Miles and Varney. As an encore the same trio gave "Break the News to Mother." The evening was passed very delightfully with vocal selections by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clark, instrumental selections by Mr. Miles and a monologue by George Lane. The party broke up at a late hour with the hopes to soon meet on a like occasion.

WILL BE AN IMPROVEMENT.

The work on the foundation for the new light and power building for the Rockingham County Light and Power company on Daniel street, is being pushed along rapidly and now gives promise of being finished by next spring at the latest. The plant will be a fine one and will greatly improve that section of the city.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Nov. 14—Tug Boxer, Portland for Philadelphia.

Sailed, Nov. 14—Schooners Sadie A. Kimball and Clara B. Kennard, Boston; barge Alaska, coal port.

Sailed, Nov. 15—Schooner Sea Bird, St. John.

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIETY NOTES.

Hon. W. E. Chandler is in New York.

Clarence H. Paul was in Boston on business Thursday.

Miss Dolly Hayes is visiting friends and relatives in Boston.

Waldo Pickett is quite ill at his home on Pleasant street.

Fred J. Allen of Sanford was here and in Kittery on business Thursday.

Mrs. John Bennett of Broad street, is confined to her home with erysipelas.

Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway goes to Washington on Wednesday next.

Miss Mae E. Lydston of Daniel street has returned from a visit to Charlestown, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Margeson are passing a few days in Newmarket, the guests of friends.

Miss Sadie Miles is enjoying her vacation, and will visit friends in Gloucester, Mass., this week.

Drs. Joseph Boylston, E. C. Blaisdell and Byron F. Staples attended the meeting of dentists in Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Wendell gave an "at home" on Thursday evening at their residence on Hill street.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Sias of Lynn, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Greenough at Orchard farm, South Eliot.

Dr. W. O. Junkins has entirely recovered from his recent accident and is again able to attend to his professional calls.

Richard Lambert, in advance of the New Fast Mail, has been in town making arrangements for the appearance of the piece here.

Miss Ella M. Marshall of Lynn, Mass., is passing the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Marshall of New Castle avenue.

Thomas D. Marsh, the well known teamsman, has taken up his residence on Lincoln street, Dover, where he will make his home for the future.

Rev. and Mrs. Treadwell Walden of Boston, have arrived in this city to pass the winter, as has been their custom for several seasons past.

William H. Topping of Manchester, clerk of the pension committee of the national house of representatives, Washington, D. C., has been in town on a flying visit.

Mrs. Daniel Parry and granddaughter, Miss Helen Ireland, who have been passing the summer and fall at their home in Kittery, went to West Medford this morning for the winter.

The wedding of Miss Nora Teresa Keefe to Mr. George Patrick Scott will take place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at eight o'clock Wednesday morning, November 27.

James A. Swift, clerk at Hotel Whittier, Hampton, who has been enjoying a two weeks' vacation, during which time he visited this city and his home in Salem, Mass., has resumed his duties.

Warren E. Leighton, formerly pattern maker in the employ of the Portsmouth Shoe company, has left for Richmond, Virginia, where he has entered the employ of the David Shoe company, the latter firm having the contract for making shoes at the Virginia state prison. Mr. Leighton will have charge of the pattern department there.

Information was received here today that Mrs. Coffin, wife of the Rev. Leslie Coffin and the daughter of Mr. Franklin H. Bond, quarterman laborer at the navy yard, was critically ill at her home in the upper part of the state, where the Rev. Mr. Coffin is located. Mrs. Coffin is suffering from heart trouble and is not expected to recover. Mr. Bond left this afternoon to visit his daughter.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

DR. SMITH, CHIROPODIST, HERE TODAY.

If it's flat foot, supposed rheumatism in the feet, all foot pains, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, etc., if you employ Dr. J. M. Smith the chiropodist, you will not have to go 'way back and sit down. Dr. Smith has cured some of the worst cases of flat foot, having taken special instruction. This is his last day in town. Or book at Grace's only. Appointments also at Haven house.

POLICE COURT.

On Friday morning two drunks faced Judge Emery in police court. Dennis Ryan was fined $3 and costs of $7.90. Peter Masterson was given a suspended sentence of six months at the county farm at Brentwood, the sentence to be enforced if he was found in the city after 6 p. m.

FOR THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

Miss Leonora Jackson, Violiniste, to Appear Under Graffort Club Auspices.

The second announcement by the Graffort club of great importance and interest to the public, is that for the appearance of Miss Leonora Jackson, the famous violiniste, with assisting artists, at Music hall on Thursday evening, November 28, Thanksgiving night.

The distinguished young virtuoso, with her company, now on the third American tour, filled last season no less than 160 engagements, extending from Maine to California, Canada to Mexico, one of the most brilliant tours ever made in the United States. Leonora Jackson's career has been phenomenal. Queen Victoria decorated her with the Victorian star at Windsor castle. The German emperor and King Oscar of Sweden and Norway have also bestowed royal favors. The Prussian government awarded her the Mendelssohn state prize at Berlin. She has concerted all over Europe, appearing on programs with Patti, Paderewski and other celebrities, and as soloist of the most renowned musical societies (Leipsic Gewandhaus, London Philharmonic, Paris Colonne orchestra, etc.). She has toured as soloist with the Boston Symphony orchestra under Herr Gericke, and has been engaged by the leading musical organizations and women's clubs from the Atlantic to the Pacific. America is justly proud of her for she has achieved a place of honor "among the world's most noted violin artists," and "a name that will live in musical history."

The noted tenor, Harry J. Fellows, will be her chief supporting artist, one of the most genial, gifted and widely admired singers before the public today. He has concerted with eminent success throughout the United States. The popular young German pianist, William Bauer, a pupil of Josefy and De Wienzkowska has also been engaged. His qualifications both as a soloist and accompanist are of the highest.

The extreme success of the Graffort club in the engagement of Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson last month will no doubt be repeated when Miss Jackson comes to Portsmouth. Frequent references will be made in the Chronicle to the many flattering notices that she has received.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Some large amount of rigging will have to be done on the Spanish boat later.

Chief Clerk Young of the commandant's office, passed Thursday night in South Berwick.

Twenty engines, for the small launches, are being put up in the steam engineering department.

Work has been delayed somewhat on the new chimney for the electric light plant, on account of workmen waiting for another shipment of brick.

Captain Swinburne, U. S. N., will be acting commandant at the navy yard next week, during the absence of both Admiral Read and Captain Wilde.

It is said that two stone cutters were tipped over by the capsizing of the boat that was found bottom up near the dry dock, on Wednesday morning, both escaping with a wetting.

The U. S. S. Yankton got ready to sail for New York on Thursday, when one of her pumps broke down and the ship will have to lay here for forty-eight hours or more until the break is repaired.

Congressman Amos L. Allen of Maine, was a visitor to the yard on Thursday, and took a good look in nearly all the departments, also viewed the new dry dock, which he was highly pleased with, and he expressed himself by saying that the yard and station was a credit to the government.

A petition was sent around the yard yesterday, addressed to the Boston & Maine railroad, and called for a train and rates of transportation for the workmen, to and from the yard and Portsmouth. It was largely signed by the mechanics and workmen, who expect that a rate will be made and the train put on.

"BURGOMASTER" TICKET SALE.

Every seat for the Burgomaster will be placed on sale at Music hall box office at 7.30 o'clock, Saturday morning. Mail, telephone and verbal orders will not be filled until after the money sale.

NO LEGAL COMMITTEE.

It has been decided that there is no legal town republican committee in Kittery, and one will be elected in the spring.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Number of Cases Up for Disposition Before Judge Young.

In superior court Thursday the appeal from a commissioner's report, Elizabeth B. Stacy, appellant, vs. Dr. Ann D. Wiggin, all of Newmarket, was completed, Judge Young reserving his decision.

George W. Webster and George H. Webster, shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, Mass., doing business as George W. Webster & Son, vs. John Mills, John E. Mills and Herbert N. Mills of Hampstead, an assumpsit for goods sold, was heard, but no decision rendered. Greenleaf K. Bartlett of Derry appeared for the plaintiffs and Eastman & Hollis of Exeter for the defense.

The divorce libel, Harriet W. Abbott vs. Owen J. Abbott was granted.

A part of the forenoon and the whole of the afternoon was spent on Maycock et al. vs. Emerson, G. K. and B. T. Bartlett of Derry for the plaintiffs and Sherman T. Burroughs for Taggart & Bingham of Manchester for the defendant. Damages of about $500 were sought to recover for the alleged carelessness burning over of a timber lot in Londonderry, which destroyed or damaged valuable old and young growth.

PROBATE COURT.

The following business was transacted in the probate court of Rockingham county during the week ending Nov. 13:

Administration granted in estate of George W. Clark, Raymond; John T. Bartlett, administrator; Charles W. Pickering, Portsmouth; Fannie C. Heffenger, administratrix.

Inventory returned in estate of Sarah J. Richardson, Danville; Benjamin F. Rowe, Kingston; Eben French, Northwood.

Receipts filed in estate of Simon H. Leavitt, North Hampton; Juliana Leavitt, North Hampton; Sarah F. Weare, Hampton.

Guardian appointed over Dana A. Towle, Raymond, Bertha Towle guardian.

Commissioner of insolvency appointed in estate of Laura F. Wood, Danville, Charles W. Bailey, commissioner.

HIGH MASS OF REQUIEM.

Memorial Service for Late Very Rev. John E. Barry at Concord.

Concord, Nov. 15.—A high mass of requiem was celebrated yesterday in St. John's church for the repose of the soul of the late Very Rev. John E. Barry, V. G., who met a tragic death in New York city one year ago.

Many members of the congregation and friends from other congregations attended. Music was by the regular church choir. Rev. Thomas O'Leary was celebrant, assisted by other clergy of the diocese.

Owing to the death of the late Very Rev. Fr. M. C. O'Brien of Bangor, Me., Bishop Denis M. Bradley of Manchester was unable to attend the memorial services. The regrets also of Mgr. D. W. Murphy of Dover and Very Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan, V. G., who were called to Bangor, were expressed.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Harriet O. Foster.

On Friday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George McPheters, occurred the death of Mrs. Harriet O. Foster, widow of the late Edwin W. Foster, aged 59 years and ten months. Mrs. Foster is survived by five daughters, Mrs. Frank West, Mrs. George McPheters, Mrs. Ivah Davis, Mrs. Arthur Dares, Mrs. Tobey of Eliot and one son, Harry W. Foster. Mrs. Foster has been an invalid for several years and has borne her sufferings with great patience and fortitude. On Thursday morning she suffered a shock of paralysis and death came early this morning.

OBSEQUIES.

This afternoon at two o'clock occurred the funeral of Edmund Whalley, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Mitchell of Bridge street, Rev. George Leighton of the Universalist church officiating. A delegation of the Grand Army, of which Mr. Whalley was a member, attended and funeral arrangements were under the direction of Mr. H. W. Nickerson.

Convalescence.

Convalescence is sometimes merely apparent, not real, and especially is this true after such diseases as pneumonia, typhoid fever and the grip. To make it real and rapid, there is no other tonic so highly to be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine cleanses and renews the blood, strengthens all the organs and functions, and restores health. Take Hood's.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

Michigan still holds her record of no scores against her, having added twenty one more points by defeating Ohio State, last Saturday.

Glen Warner is beginning to boast that his Carlisle Indians have been beaten by more good teams this season than any other eleven on the gridiron.

Columbia will make a big effort to defeat Cornell. The last time the two teams met was in 1899, ten days after Columbia had beaten Yale, when Cornell won, 27 to 0.

There is a belief in Nassau hall that if Princeton were permitted to meet Pennsylvania this year, the orange and black might wipe away the memory of some bitter seasons.

Ex-Capt. John Outland of Pennsylvania, who is now coaching the University of Kansas, is using the same style of offence as Harvard did against the Quakers, Saturday.

Coach Warner of the Indians, accuses the Annapolis cadets of playing dirtier foot ball than has any team his pets have met this year. In a recent interview he stated that the navy men never lost an opportunity to twist or maim their opponents.

A New York Exchange says: "Some of the people who have their hammer out knocking football as a brutal sport have not nerve enough to play themselves, and consequently are sledging those who have grit and backbone to take part in this invigorating sport.

Pennsylvania is preparing for the remaining games with Cornell, West Point and the Indians. All three games are wanted badly, but Penn will feel well satisfied if the Cornell aggregation is beaten. The grit and pluck shown by the Pennsylvania team, Saturday, will long be remembered by those who witnessed the battle.

Harvard and Dartmouth are the only Eastern college teams that have neither been tied nor beaten this present season. Coach McCornack of the Dartmouth deserves great credit for the showing made by his team this season. Harvard and Dartmouth will meet, Saturday, on Soldiers' field. Dartmouth has scored 233 points and her opponents 20.

The New Yorkers are wondering where Sweetland, the Syracuse coach, learned the football he teaches. At Cornell he was not considered a wonder by any means, yet in the defeat of Columbia the critics are forced to admit that Sweetland is one of the best coaches in the East, as his team did grand good work both on offence and defence.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago or N. Y.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

Speaking of Webster's International dictionary, we mean the one that everybody uses, in fact there is no other at hand for common reference. The dictionary is in every school room in Portsmouth and as the young people are made familiar with it from infancy, they naturally know how to use it when they grow up. They know it, they quote the International as their authority, it is accepted everywhere without question. It is kept strictly up to date, new editions being issued frequently from time to time. The latest edition has been out only a few days and now is the time to get it. Every bookseller has it and will tell you that it is the dictionary to buy.

GETS PERMANENT APPOINTMENT

After a six month's probation, which is the test Uncle Sam requires of railway mail clerks who enter his service, Charles A. Bridges of York has received his papers from Washington confirming his permanent appointment and took the oath of office last week. Mr. Bridges first entered upon his duties as mail clerk on the Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street railway last April. He has performed the difficult work intelligently and satisfactorily especially during all the summer months which is as severe a test for his capabilities as could well be imagined.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

NOT A BAD MOTTO.

If an exchange has been correctly informed, there is a newspaper in Kansas whose motto is "Lie, steal, drink and swear," which is thus explained by the editor: "When you lie, let it be down to pleasant dreams; when you steal, let it be away from immoral associates, when you drink, let it be pure water; when you swear let it be that you will patronize your home paper, pay your subscription, and not send your job work away from home."—Old York Transcript.

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EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New	Operation Unchanged
Writing Visible	Tabulating Rapidity
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Automatic Conveniences	Actual Advantages

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LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best Clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

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CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

With increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city, at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf.

Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. S. Fletcher) 66 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

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They Work While You Sleep.

While your mind and body rest Cascarets Candy Cathartic repair your digestion, your liver, your bowels, put them in perfect order. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

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